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**ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS  
FOR  
EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT  
OF  
STUART RECREATION AREA**

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## ABSTRACT

The Stuart Recreation Area, designed and constructed during the Civilian Conservation Corps days in the 1930's, has served the public for over 45 years. Through the early 1970's, recreational use, both overnight camping and a variety of day use activities, was heavy. Since the mid seventies, recreational use has dropped significantly, as has user satisfaction with the area. Reasons for the decline of the area's appeal are briefly discussed.

The objective of this study is to evaluate several management alternatives and choose that alternative which will best enable the Forest Service to restore public appeal and at the same time manage the area in an efficient manner. Six management alternatives were evaluated. Effects of alternatives on compliance with present Forest Service policy, compliance with present Administration direction, environmental impacts, economic returns, improvement in law enforcement, and providing for public recreation were determined.

Alternative D, "Minor Campground Rehabilitation (\$4.00/night camping), improve swimming facilities, and charge for use (\$2.00/vehicle) for all day use activities," was chosen. This alternative provides for improved law enforcement, an opportunity for public recreation, no significant adverse environmental impacts, complies with present Administrative direction, and offers a satisfactory economic return. This alternative does not comply with present Forest Service policy, as it is not now permissible to charge daily user fees for any day use activities other than swimming and boating (or special services, facilities or equipment, none of which are featured at Stuart).

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## THE PROBLEM AND PURPOSE

Recreation use at the Stuart Recreation Area has declined significantly during the past decade. The decline in use has coincided with a decrease in user satisfaction.

Today, constrained federal budgets are combined with a push from Washington for federal agencies to produce goods and services as efficiently as possible. This paper is written to analyze alternatives for efficient management of the Stuart Recreation Area. The timing for such a project is most appropriate.

## RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I recommend management alternative D to best meet the primary objectives of efficiently managing the recreation area while restoring some public appeal to the area. Alternative D includes minor campground rehabilitation and improvements to the swimming area. Following the improvements, a \$4.00 per site overnight camping fee and a \$2.00 per vehicle user fee for day use activities will be featured.

Alternative D affords the best combination of operating the recreation area in compliance with present administration direction while rendering improvements to the law enforcement problems. Although Alternatives A (manage area as is) and F (close area) were more cost effective than the one selected, neither rendered significant improvement toward decreasing law enforcement problems, and hence failed to enhance the recreation area's popularity.



DECISION CRITERIA "POINT SHEET"  
FOR MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES

Decision criteria points for each of six alternatives were derived in the following manner:

1. Complies with present Forest Service policy.

No  
Compliance

Full  
Compliance



0 points = No Compliance

10 Points = Full Compliance

Points by Alternative: A-8; B-6; C-6; D-5; E-4; F-0.

2. Complies with present Administration direction.

Points are based on the following efficiency index figures:

Positive Value = 10;  $-\$0.01 - \$0.50 = 9$ ;  $-\$0.51 - \$1.00 = 8$ ;  $-\$1.01 - \$1.50 = 7$ ;  
 $-\$1.51 - \$2.00 = 6$ ;  $-\$2.01 - \$2.50 = 5$ ;  $-\$2.51 - \$3.00 = 4$ ;  $-\$3.01 - \$4.00 = 3$ ;  
 $-\$4.01 - \$5.00 = 2$ ;  $-\$5.01 - \$6.00 = 1$

Points by Alternative: A-6; B-2; C-1; D-6; E-1; F-3

3. Environmental Impacts:

<u>Alternative</u>	<u>Air</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Soil</u>	<u>Timber</u>	<u>Wildlife</u>	<u>Visual</u>	<u>Total</u>
A	2	2	2	2	1	2	11
B	2	2	1	2	1	2	10
C	2	2	1	2	1	2	10
D	2	1	1	2	1	2	9
E	2	1	1	2	1	2	9
F	2	2	2	2	2	2	12

Points are derived in the following manner: 2 = No significant adverse impact;  
 1 = Minor adverse impact; 0 = Major adverse impact.

4. Economic

Points are based according to the following benefit cost (B/C) figures:

0.00 - 0.09 = 0; 0.10 - 0.29 = 1; 0.30 - 0.49 = 2; 0.50 - 0.69 = 3;  
 0.70 - 0.79 = 4; 0.80 - 0.89 = 5; 0.90 - 0.99 = 6; 1.00 - 1.09 = 7;  
 1.10 - 1.19 = 8; 1.20 - 1.29 = 9; 1.30 and greater = 10

Points by Alternative: A-8; B-3; C-2; D-7; E-3; F-7.

5. Improve law enforcement situation.

No  
Improvement

Significant  
Improvement



Points by Alternative: A-0; B-1; C-3; D-8; E-10; F-5

6. Provides public recreation opportunity.

Points are based on the following projected thousands of recreation visitor days (RVD's) use for the period 1981-1990:

1-19,999 = 1; 20,000 - 39,999 = 2; 40,000 - 59,999 = 3; 60,000 - 79,999 = 4;  
80,000 - 99,999 = 5; 100,000 - 109,999 = 6; 110,000 - 119,999 = 7; 120,000 -  
129,999 = 8; 130,000 - 139,999 = 9; 140,000+ = 10

Points by Alternative: A-6; B-8; C-4; D-7; E-3; F-1

POINT TOTALS, BY ALTERNATIVE: (Maximum points possible = 60.)

A-39; B-30; C-26; D-42; E-30; F-28.



## THE AREA

### Location

Stuart Recreation Area is located just north of U.S. Route 33, five miles east of Elkins, West Virginia on the northern part of the Monongahela National Forest. The nearest large metropolitan area is Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, located 150 miles to the north. The Shaver's Fork River, West Virginia's most heavily stocked trout stream, bounds the area on the west side (Figure 1).

### Shaver's Fork River Recreational Developments

Three recreational complexes which feature camping and other recreational opportunities are located along the lower thirty miles of the Shaver's Fork. This stretch of water flows west from Bowden toward Elkins, then turns in a northerly direction, at Stuart Recreation Area, on its way to Parsons, where the confluence of the Shaver's Fork and the Black Fork forms the Cheat River.

Stuart represents the only federal recreation area on the river, while two private campgrounds, Alpine Shores and Revelle, offer the camping public more modern conveniences than are found at Stuart. There are no state facilities on the river.

Stuart: Facilities include a 27 unit campground (no electricity nor showers), a group camp area, a large day use area which features approximately fifteen acres of open area, an extensive picnic area, including two pavilions, and a swimming beach. A short nature trail is located just north of the campground.

Until 1976 there was a user fee required for swimming. The fee, and collection (Figure 2), were both removed in 1976. The camping fee has remained at \$2.00 per night since the early 1970's. Last season Stuart had an occupancy rate of approximately 20%.

Private campgrounds: Since 1969 two private campgrounds, Alpine Shores and Revelle, both located on the Shaver's Fork of the Cheat River, were opened to the public. These campgrounds are situated within six miles of Stuart, near Bowden (Figure 3). Both private campgrounds offer electrical hookups, hot showers, and sewage disposal stations, conveniences not available at Stuart.

Alpine Shores, which opened in 1974, features 71 campsites, with an operating season running from late April through early December (following the end of West Virginia's buck deer gun season). Daily camping fees at Alpine Shores average \$7.00 per site, with a seasonal daily occupancy averaging in the 52%-54% range.

Revelle opened in 1969 with 28 campsites. Today the campground features 112 campsites, with an operating season running from April 1 through October 31. Daily camping fees average \$6.00 per site, with a seasonal daily occupancy averaging 75%-80%. The owner advises that his "bread and butter" is derived from full season campers, of which he had 50 last season; he had 22 full season campers in 1969 (Bazzle, 1982).

## Weather

This part of West Virginia is not renowned for significant numbers of sunny days, at any time of the year. It is particularly interesting to zero in on weather conditions during the prime recreation months May through September. The Elkin's office of the U.S. Weather Bureau provided the following information based on thirty four year weather records (Hill, 1981):

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>
Clear days (0-30% cloud cover) - - - -	4	3	3	3	4
Partly cloudy days (40%-70% cloud cover)	10	12	12	13	12
Cloudy days (80%+ cloud cover) - - - -	17	15	16	15	14

Thirty four year weather records further disclose that measurable rainfall (0.01 inch or greater) is reported on more than 40% of the days in this 155 day period. Five month precipitation records follow:

	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Days of Measurable Precipitation - - -	14	13	13	12	11	63

Weather of this nature has an obvious impact on recreational activities, both day use and overnight camping. A recreation area comparable to Stuart located in a sunnier clime will draw many more visitors.

Applying some recreational research findings to the three recreational areas adjacent to the Shaver's Fork River proves interesting. A study of 85 New England campgrounds revealed that 37 campgrounds (44%) were successful, a "successful campground" arbitrarily defined as one used to more than 50% of its capacity (LaPage, 1966). Both private campgrounds measure up to this standard, while Stuart falls far short at present.

LaPage's study further concluded that the 37 successful campgrounds had three traits in common: 1. Well established. 2. Built near water. 3. Contain 70 or more family units. Conversely, the 48 less successful campgrounds had the following characteristics: 1. Relatively new. 2. Dry (not near water). 3. Small. 4. Fifty six percent did not plan expansion within three years.

Applying this criteria, the private campgrounds are well established, built near water, and exceed 70 units in size, while Stuart is well established, but is located two hundred yards walking distance from water, and is small.

The 1979 National Camping Market Survey showed the active U.S. camping market up 22% in the five year period 1973-1978, despite concerns over a limited gas supply (Cole and LaPage, 1979). Assuming this trend does not reverse in the near future, and further assuming that impulse campers (LaPage and Ragain, 1977) will continue visiting Stuart, and given the fact that the nearby private campgrounds are frequently full, there appears to be a future for camping at Stuart.



This is particularly true if neat, minor rehabilitation plans are carried out. Should the Forest Service be enabled to utilize the collateral forfeiture system, and thereby gain control over present law enforcement problems, the camping use should increase very significantly.

Applying research findings with use trends, there appears to be an appropriate place on the Shaver's Fork for both the private campgrounds, featuring a higher level of development, and the smaller, Stuart campground featuring less modern facilities.

#### HISTORY OF STUART RECREATION AREA

Stuart Recreation Area has an interesting history. During the nearly fifty years that the recreating public has enjoyed Stuart, changes have occurred which have significantly altered the public's image of this recreation area. A chronological look, spanning portions of six decades, is in order to evaluate these changes. The changes will be evaluated from three standpoints - structural, administrative, and social.

##### Structural - Following is a structural sequence of events:

- 1930's - Recreation area constructed, including campground (for tent camping), picnic area, and swimming beach. Area opened in 1938 (Fansler, 1982).
- 1940's - Large structures in place, with completion of administration building in 1941 (Grafton, 1982). Suspension bridge, leading to picnic area on Sylvia Island in the Shaver's Fork River is removed (Fansler, 1982).
- 1950's - Rehabilitation work completed in and around beach area, early 1950's. (Heavy wooden structures to shore up beach.) Late 1950's: two wooden footbridges removed (Davis, 1982).
- 1960's - Mowing area substantially enlarged, early 1960's. Accelerated Public Works (APW) projects, 1963-1965, resulted in roads and parking area paving, and installing a plethora of barrier posts in attempt to keep traffic on paved areas; plastic water lines installed (Grafton, 1982).
- 1970's - Water lines replaced; 1975 - Sealed toilet vaults installed (Grafton, 1982).
- 1980's - Original bathhouse and toilets near beach removed, and new bathhouse/toilet facility constructed.

Administrative - Administrative changes, most resulting from a quest for increased efficiency, have impacted the "personality" of the area. First, the self registration and pay system in the campground has not eliminated the campground administrator, but certainly has removed to a large extent the personable,

one to one contacts which the administrator and his camping clientel could enjoy prior to self-registration. This "loss of contact" in the campground is by no means a problem unique to Stuart.

Another loss of public contact has occurred in the day use area, but for a different reason than that cited in the preceding paragraph. Relative to the 1960's, there has been a significant reduction in Forest Service personnel in the Stuart Recreation Area. During the 1960's it was not uncommon to have six to eight Forest Service employees working the area on a daily basis (Davis, 1982). Since the mid seventies, Stuart and outlying areas including a seven unit campground and picnic area at Bear Heaven, plus picnic areas at Bickle Knob and Alpena Gap, have been manned seasonally by two full time Technicians and two summer aides. While Human Resource Program help has been available in the form of Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) and Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) crews, in the public's eye, the green clad "Rangers" have decreased.

For more efficient deployment of equipment (garbage pickup, large mowers), narrow wooden footbridges were taken out and replaced by large culverts which were filled over and grassed. Along with the bridges, a bit of rustic charm was also removed from the area.

Social - Beyond the structural and administrative changes, perhaps social change, particularly in the attitudes and behavioral patterns of our youth over the past decade, has contributed the most in reducing the popularity which this recreation area formerly enjoyed. During the 1950's and 1960's numbers of local youth who enjoyed Stuart were vigilant in promptly reporting violations to recreation area administrators. Further, these youngsters also used their influence, in a positive manner, to discourage problems of rowdysm, minor disturbances, and vandalism (Phillips, 1982).

Today, particularly over the past decade, respect for public property has deteriorated significantly. An increase in drug use has also been evident in and around the area. In short, during the past ten years, the area has witnessed an increased proportion of an "undesirable element" which has detracted from the wholesome appeal which this area once had, an atmosphere suited for an enjoyable family outing.

The decision of U.S. Federal Judge Robert Maxwell to not authorize use of the collateral forfeiture system in his judicial district has had a monumental impact on law enforcement problems. This will be chronicled in more detail later in the report.

Summarizing the brief historical glimpse at Stuart, the evolution of the public's perception of a recreation area whose appeal has declined with the passage of time is attributable to at least these factors: Increased law enforcement problems; fewer visible Forest Service personnel to care for the area and less opportunity to communicate with them; loss of some rustic character within the area (extensive paving, removal of a suspension bridge and two wooden footbridges).



## CONCERNS

Local - These concerns might be best typified by former Randolph County Sheriff Phil Ware (Figure 11, pages 1,2), who stated that Stuart was a fine place for a family outing a decade ago, and regretted that it is no longer suitable for such activities.

Forest Service - Forest Service concerns will be spoken to from the four levels within the organization. It must be mentioned that these concerns overlap; for example, economics is a vital concern at all levels, but these concerns will not be reiterated at each level.

Washington Office: At present, we're in a situation which is a paradox. The present administration is most intent upon operating the Federal Government under many of the same principles as a business is run (Crowell, 1981). Market pricing has been described as a promising situation (MacCleery, 1981). The paradox--per present manual direction, the Forest Service cannot legally charge for day use activities such as picnicking and playing team sports on the spacious "Stuart green" (Exhibit 6).

Regional Office, Region 9 (Milwaukee, Wisconsin): Regional concerns are best expressed in reports resulting from two functional Assistance Trips, the first conducted in July by Regional Landscape Architect George Lundy, the second in August by Recreation Staff Forester Jim Durdan. They found the day use area generally well maintained, although there is concern about the fifteen acres of grass mowing. Regarding Stuart Campground, one can quickly glean from their written comments that they perceive the campground to be the armpit of the Region.

As so eloquently expressed by L.A. Lundy: "Stuart Recreation Area campground is in deplorable condition. This campground represents the worst example of maintenance I have ever seen in the Region. It is easy to see why it is operating at only 16.5% of its theoretical maximum capacity." (Lundy, 1981).

Recreation Forester Durdan mentions that "the campground is an old site and it is apparent that maintenance has been neglected for several years. The site has deteriorated to the point where it is an embarrassment to the Forest Service. The site should be closed until the district is able to bring the facilities and the vegetation up to an acceptable and safe condition. In addition, administrative measures must be taken to eliminate vandalism, assaults, and rowdyism that currently plagues the area" (Durdan, 1982).

Forest Supervisor's Office, Monongahela National Forest (Elkins, West Virginia): Concern here is to continue with the features of the day use area, replete with the unique 15 acres of open greenery. Another primary concern is to determine whether investing in campground improvements can be done on a cost efficient basis. (As can readily be seen in Figures 5, 6, 7, and 8, a positive benefit/cost can only be had if capital improvements are completed at a price that stays under the six digit total.)

Ranger District, Cheat Ranger District (Parsons, West Virginia): Since the author of this paper is the current Ranger of the Cheat District, and has been in that position for the past three years, he will attempt to explain his perspective with unbiased candor, without taking a "defensive approach" regarding Stuart campground.

First, a look at law enforcement. The inability to effectively manage the Stuart Recreation area has been a most frustrating part of the Cheat Ranger's job. The underlying frustration relates to the inability to utilize a collateral forfeiture system, in essence not allowing the Forest Service to enforce federal regulations in our own recreation complex. This debacle can be credited directly to Federal Judge Robert Maxwell, who steadfastly refuses to allow use of the collateral forfeiture system to enforce federal regulations in his judicial district. This judicial district is one of four (out of a total of ninety six across the United States and Puerto Rico) not utilizing a collateral forfeiture system. Until this situation is resolved, properly enforcing regulations at Stuart will be impossible, (Figures 11, 12).

The use pattern at Stuart has changed significantly since 1975 (Figure 4, Exhibit 1). The significant drop in camping in 1975 (relative to 1970-1974), and then the leveling off through 1981, appears attributable to three major factors: the establishment of private campgrounds in the area (featuring more elaborate facilities than those at Stuart); an inadequate law enforcement program (spoken to earlier); heavy road construction on a five mile section of Corridor H, a major four lane thoroughfare near Stuart. The heavy road work was very much a noisy nuisance in the construction phase; after completion in 1978, main flow traffic now misses Stuart by a half-mile, rather than passing very close, which was the case with old highway 33.

Landscape Architect Lundy and Recreation Forester Durdan made valid points regarding the condition of the Stuart campground. The Ranger admits to falling prey to the trap of overlooking some needs in the campground, while expending eighty per cent of Stuart's operating expenses in the day use area. However, it is interesting to note Strauss' interviews at Stuart, in conjunction with his 1981 Good Host Evaluation: "Several campers were interviewed and are quite pleased with the camping area" (Strauss, 1981). The nine pictures in Exhibit 8 do not seem to portray a totally decrepit campground. Perhaps the apparent discrepancies between the Regional Office personnel's perception of the campground and those of interviewed campers is attributable to what Clark and Stankey mention in their Technical Report on the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum: "Recreation is a phenomenon in which quality is in the eye of the beholder" (Clark and Stankey, 1979).

Looking further at the Stuart use pattern in recent years (Figure 4, Exhibit 1), it must be remembered that depicted are recreation visitor day figures (a 12 hour day). Therefore, assuming an average day use stay of 3 hours per visitor, a factor of four can be multiplied to the day use count to tally the actual number of day use visitors. Conversely, to tally actual campground visitors, the camping count must be divided by two (since each camper spends two visitor



days per twenty four hour stay). Accordingly, the actual recreation visits in Stuart in 1981 were as follows:

Campground - - - 2,300 visits (4,600 R.V.D.'s  $\div$  2 visits/R.V.D.)  
Day Use Area - -20,800 visits (5,200 R.V.D.'s x 4 visits/R.V.D.)

Whether defensible or not, such a use pattern is the primary reason that eighty percent of the Stuart operating budget is expended on the day use area.

Having spoken to law enforcement and use, the very critical item of economics must be closely analyzed before a decision can be made on how best to manage Stuart Recreation Area. As shown in Exhibit 2, applying RPA values to user by activity, these dollar values to the user, plus revenues derived from user fees have generally exceeded Forest Service operating expenses in recent years.

The preliminary reaction, after evaluating use figures for the period 1975-1981 (Exhibit 1), and prior to making a ten year economic analysis, was that the campground should probably be closed, given low use plus the fact that some rehabilitation work is now necessary. The economic analysis, which includes elaborate displays of benefit and cost listing for a ten year period by management alternative (Figure 5) and calculation sheets depicting how these figures were derived (Figure 6), plus benefit/cost listings by management alternative after discounting at 7.62% (Exhibit 3, Figure 8) is most interesting. The analysis displays that those alternatives which included major rehabilitation work in the campground (estimated at \$390,000) all work out to having costs well in excess of benefits. Selected alternative D, which includes "minor rehabilitation" work slightly in excess of \$30,000 works out having benefits equal to costs, for the ten year period ending 1990 (Figure 8, Exhibit 3).

After reviewing approaches used in a U.S. Forest Service Region 6 campground study (Gibbs, 1980) and an activity area study in Wisconsin (Hoffman, 1977), management alternatives were compared using an adaptation of the Efficiency Index concept. Alternatives A and D had by far the best Efficiency Index ratings (Figure 7).

The Alternative Comparison Chart, displayed on page 2, depicts Alternatives D and A ranking first and second, based on decision criteria points. Alternative A, although finishing a fairly close second in total points, was not seriously considered, since the Cheat District Ranger feels strongly that the Stuart Recreation Area must be managed in a different manner.

#### OPTIONS CONSIDERED

Eight alternatives were developed for analysis. Alternatives ranged from investing heavily in major capital improvements, both in the campground and in the day use area, to closing the area.

Management Alternative Listings - The six primary alternatives follow:

Alternative A: Manage the recreation area as is. Overnight camping fees will remain at \$2.00 per night, with a charge to groups using the large pavilion in the day use area. Otherwise, there is no fee for day use activities. No rehabilitation work will be done.

Alternative B: Rehabilitate the campground. This alternative will feature a \$390,000 campground rehabilitation project to be carried out over a three year period. The campground rehabilitation includes shower facilities, repaving, and site rehabilitation. Following the rehabilitation, camping fees will be \$4.00 per night. The day use area will be managed as it presently is, with no entrance fee.

Alternative C: Rehabilitate the campground. As in Alternative B, a \$390,000 campground rehabilitation project will be carried out. Following the rehabilitation, a \$3.00 per night camping fee will be charged. The day use area will be closed.

Alternative D: Minor campground rehabilitation, and improvement of the swimming area, with total rehabilitation project cost of approximately \$34,000. This work will be completed in one year, during which the entire recreation area will be closed. Camping fees will be set at \$4.00 per night, while a user fee of \$2.00 per vehicle will be charged for those recreating in the day use area. Campground rehabilitation will include reducing the number of existing sites from 27 to 20, enlarging some sites, and rehabilitating each site. Swimming area improvement will consist of dredging and rock placement.

Alternative E: Close the campground, and improvement of the swimming facilities in the day use area. An entrance fee of \$1.00 per visitor will be charged for recreating in the day use area.

Alternative F: Close down the entire recreation area.

In addition to the six listed alternatives, two other alternatives were considered, but deemed impractical. The first, "Bequeath the Area to Elkins", was dropped as a viable alternative since the city is not now in a position to invest in the capital improvements which need to be made now to make money later, nor is the city interested in taking the area over and operating it at a net loss.

The alternative of "Operating the Area Via Concessionaire" was considered briefly, then dropped, as the area is not suited for a concession operation.



The area was unsuited primarily for two reasons: Campground size too small; inadequate "water base". (Rather than "river swimming," a concessionaire operation would be much better suited to a lake, where other paying water-related activities other than swimming, such as canoes, paddle boats, etc. could be easily controlled and a profit realized.) These limitations seem certain to preclude a concessionaire from realizing a profit.

#### Decision Criteria

The six management alternatives were applied against the following six decision criteria (see displays on pages 2 and 3):

1. Complies with present Forest Service policy.  
Selected alternative D received only five points (on a scale of 0 to 10) based on the fact that it fails to meet the present Forest Service manual requirements for day use entrance fees. In all other respects, this alternative is in line with Forest Service policy.
2. Complies with present Administration direction.  
Selected alternative D received six points (maximum possible ten) as the efficiency index of -\$1.99 (Figure 7) fell in the six point range.
3. Environmental Impacts.  
Selected alternative D received nine points (out of a possible twelve), with activities having no significant adverse impacts on air, timber, and visual, but having minor adverse impacts on water, soil, and wildlife.
4. Economic.  
Selected alternative D received seven points (ten maximum) with a break even (1:1) benefit cost ratio.
5. Improve law enforcement situation.  
Selected alternative D received eight points (on a scale of 0 to 10) based on the assumption that the \$2.00 per vehicle entrance fee for day use activities will reduce the population of the "undesirable element"; further, installing a combination lock on the gate outside the campground (part of the minor rehabilitation project) should curtail a good share of early morning hellraising by local rednecks.
6. Provides public recreation opportunity.  
Selected alternative D received seven points (maximum possible ten) based on a projected use of 116,161 recreation visitor days.

Weighed against the decision criteria, management alternative D received more points than any other alternative. This selected alternative met primary decision criteria of rendering improvement to the law enforcement situation, plus following Reagan administration direction in a cost effective manner.

#### DATA WEAKNESSES, RESEARCH NEEDS

##### Financial Data

I have problems in working with the RPA dollar value to the user figures. The problem stems from the three dollar per recreation visitor day value being arbitrarily placed on an array of activities, ranging from overnight camping to day use activities such as swimming and picnicking. It seems to me that there should be a significant difference in dollar value per recreation visitor day by these activities. (I stayed with the RPA figures because nothing better was available.)

My elaborate economic calculations displayed in Figures 5 and 6 will be off base considerably if I err significantly on the assumptions which are listed throughout Figure 6's calculation sheets. (A classic example is found on D/2 of Figure 6, where five assumptions are listed.)

##### User Interviews

A good determination needs to be made as to the origin of Stuart campers. Further, it should be determined what the camper at Stuart really wants, and his candid opinion of the campground, both in terms of facilities and setting, should be assessed. To date, such information is lacking. Interviewing campers would seem the best approach to garner such information.

##### Before/After Studies

Research should be undertaken at Stuart before and after implementation of the selected management alternative to determine just what the impacts were of implementing said alternative. Questions such as "Is the recreation public pleased with the newly implemented management scheme?" and "Was the investment worth it?" need to be answered.



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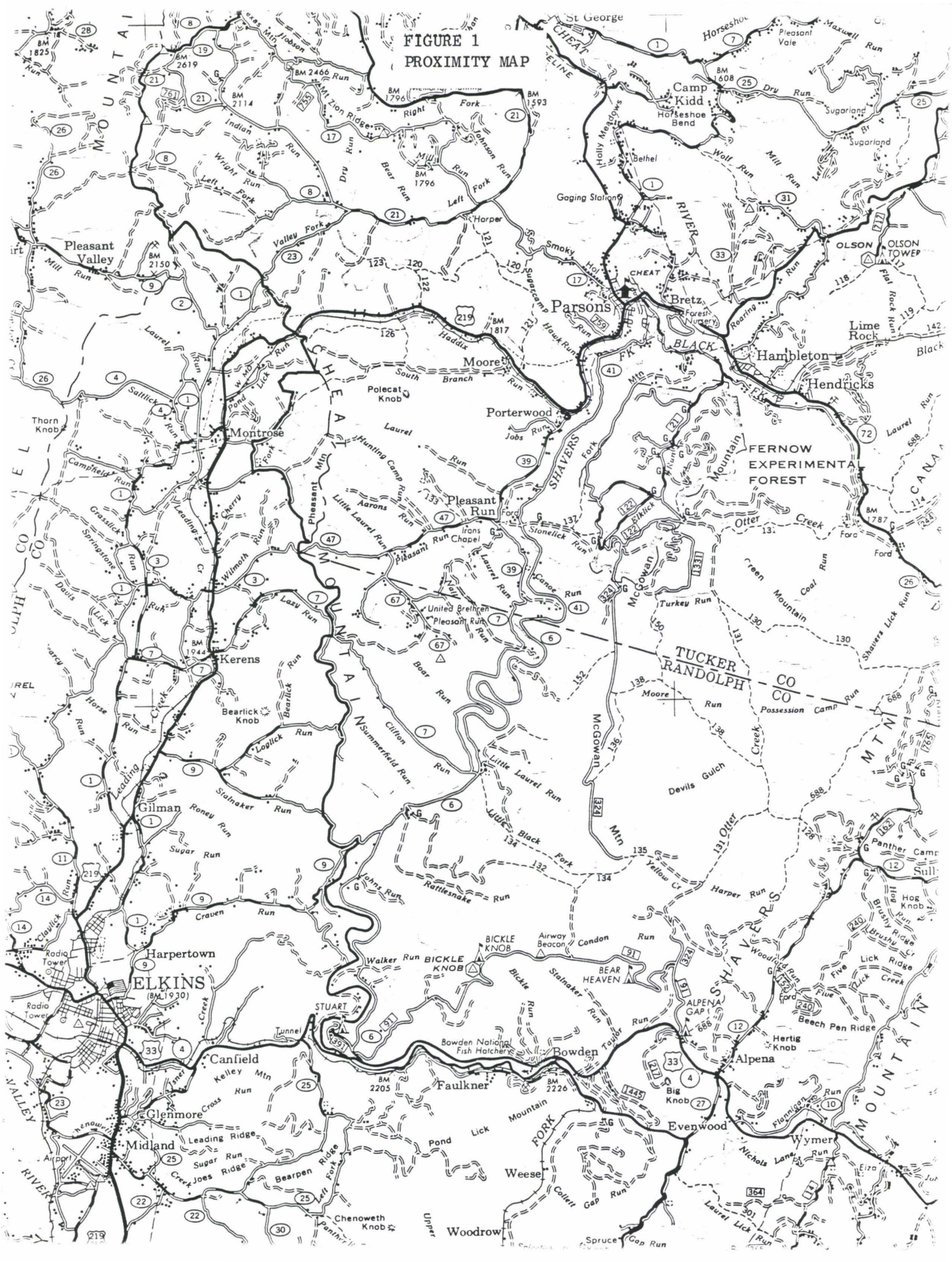
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FIGURE 1  
PROXIMITY MAP



PRIVATE CAMPGROUND LOCATION



FIGURE 4 - HISTORICAL INFORMATION

CAMPING USE AND DAY USE, 1970-1981,  
STUART RECREATION AREA

<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>	<u>STUART*</u> <u>CAMPGROUND</u>	<u>STUART DAY USE*</u> <u>(PICNIC, VIEW SCENERY, TEAM SPORTS)</u>	<u>STUART*</u> <u>SWIMMING</u>	<u>TOTAL *</u> <u>DAY USE</u>
70	9,500	3,000	800	3,800
71	14,100	4,200	1,100	5,300
72	10,700	3,500	900	4,400
73	12,200	4,900	1,300	6,200
74	10,800	5,400	1,400	6,800
75	5,100	5,100	1,300	6,400
76	4,800	4,800	1,200	6,000
77	5,200	4,900	1,300	6,200
78	4,200	5,100	1,300	6,400
79	3,900	4,900	1,200	6,100
80	4,600	4,700	1,200	5,900
81	4,600	5,200	1,400	6,600

\* - All figures are in Recreation Visitor Days (R.V.D.'S).



FIGURE 5

BENEFIT AND COST LISTINGS  
BY MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVE  
(BASE YEAR 1981; DOLLAR VALUES NOT DISCOUNTED.)

FIGURE 6 - CALCULATION SHEETS  
(DISPLAYING DERIVATIONS OF BENEFITS  
AND COSTS POSTED IN FIGURE 5)



## ALTERNATIVE A: MANAGE AREA AS IS

BENEFITSI. RVD's AND DOLLAR VALUE TO USER:

1981 Camping Use - 4,600 Recreation Visitor Days (R.V.D.'s)

RPA Dollar Value for Camping Use - \$3.00/R.V.D.

Camping Dollar value to user: 4,600 R.V.D. x \$3.00/R.V.D. = \$13,800

1981 Day Use (summer season) - 6,600 R.V.D.'s.

From 1970 Double Sample Information, day use broke down in the following manner:

Picnicking - - - - -	50%	of total day use.
Swimming/Sunbathing- - -	24%	" " " "
Viewing Scenery- - - - -	18%	" " " "
Team Sports- - - - -	8%	" " " "

Stuart 1981 Day Use (summer season):

Picnicking - - - - - 50% of 6,600 R.V.D. = 3,300 R.V.D.

Swimming/Sunbathing- - - 24% of 6,600 R.V.D. = 1,584 R.V.D.

Viewing Scenery- - - - - 18% of 6,600 R.V.D. = 1,188 R.V.D.

Team Sports- - - - - 8% of 6,600 R.V.D. = 528 R.V.D.

RPA Dollar Value for Day Use = \$3.00/R.V.D. (for four day use activities listed above.)

Day Use dollar values to users (by activity):

Picnicking - - - - - 3,300 R.V.D. x \$3.00/R.V.D. = \$ 9,900.

Swimming/Sunbathing- - - 1,584 R.V.D. x \$3.00/R.V.D. = 4,752.

Viewing Scenery- - - - - 1,188 R.V.D. x \$3.00/R.V.D. = 3,564.

Team Sports- - - - - 528 R.V.D. x \$3.00/R.V.D. = 1,584.

Assumptions: Camping use will remain uniform from 1981 - 1990; the four summer day use activities spoken to above will conform to the 1975-1981 annual average of 6,200 R.V.D. and hold at that for the period 1982-1990.

Summer Day Use, 1982-1990

Picnicking - - - - - 50% of 6,200 R.V.D. = 3,100 R.V.D.

Swimming/Sunbathing- - - 24% of 6,200 R.V.D. = 1,488 R.V.D.

Viewing Scenery- - - - - 18% of 6,200 R.V.D. = 1,116 R.V.D.

Team Sports- - - - - 8% of 6,200 R.V.D. = 496 R.V.D.

Day Use dollar values to users (by activity), 1982-1990:

Picnicking - - - - - 3,100 R.V.D. x \$3.00/R.V.D. = \$ 9,300.  
 Swimming/Sunbathing- - - - 1,488 R.V.D. x \$3.00/R.V.D. = 4,464.  
 Viewing Scenery- - - - - 1,116 R.V.D. x \$3.00/R.V.D. = 3,348.  
 Team Sports- - - - - 496 R.V.D. x \$3.00/R.V.D. = 1,488.

**Fishing Use:**

Primary season - March 15-May 15  
 60 day season x 6 fisherman/day x  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. fishing/day = 900 hrs.  
 $900 \text{ hrs.} \div 12 \text{ hrs./R.V.D.} = 75 \text{ R.V.D.'s fishing}$   
 RPA Dollar Value for Coldwater Fishing = \$5.25/R.V.D.  
 Fishing Dollar value to user:  $75 \text{ R.V.D.} \times \$5.25/\text{R.V.D.} = \$394.$

**Cross Country Skiing Use:**

Three good weekends = 6 days x 5 skiers x 2 hrs./day = 60 hrs.  
 $60 \text{ hrs.} \div 12 \text{ hrs./R.V.D.} = 5 \text{ R.V.D.'s skiing}$   
 RPA Dollar Value for skiing = \$5.50/R.V.D.  
 Cross Country Skiing dollar value to user:  $5 \text{ R.V.D.} \times \$5.50/\text{R.V.D.} = \$28.$

Assumptions: Fishing use and cross country skiing use will remain at the same level throughout the period 1981-1990.

**II. DOLLAR RETURN TO U.S. TREASURY:**

1. RECREATION - \$2,246 (Actually collected in F.Y. 1981 at Stuart.)
2. TIMBER - 30 acres will be cut selectively once during the period 1981 - 1990; the cutting will probably be done in 1983.  
 Returns:  $125 \text{ MBF} \times \$40/\text{MBF} = \$5,000$  (Sawtimber)  
 $50 \text{ Cords} \times \$6/\text{Cord} = 300$  (Pulpwood)  
TOTAL TIMBER RETURN \$5,300.

Assumptions: Recreation fees will remain uniform through 1990, as as camping use will remain constant and camping fees will remain the same.

The timber return of \$5,300 will be spread over the 10 year period, at \$530/year. Timber stumpage values will remain unchanged through the decade 1981-1990.

**III. CONCESSIONAIRE OR ASSOCIATED INCOME:**

Not applicable with this alternative.



COSTSI. RECREATION COSTS - ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, FACILITY REPLACEMENT:F.Y. 81 Rec. Expenses<sup>1</sup> - District's South End:

Salary - - - - -	\$18,845.
Vehicles - - - - -	3,268.
Supplies and Materials - - - - -	3,392.
Utilities- - - - -	816.
Overhead* - - - - -	7,896.

TOTAL	\$34,217.
-------	-----------

\*Overhead - Approximately 23% of total recreation dollars spent, based on historical record, 1979-1981.

80% of "South End" recreation budget is expended at Stuart.

Stuart operating budget: 80% of \$34,217. = \$27,374.

F.Y. 81 Stuart Recreation Area expense breakdown.<sup>2</sup>

RECREATION SITE ADMINISTRATION (30%) - - -	\$ 8,212.
OPERATION (50%) - - - - -	13,687.
MAINTENANCE (15%) - - - - -	4,106.
FACILITY REPLACEMENT (5%)- - - - -	1,369.

TOTAL - - - - -	\$27,374.
-----------------	-----------

Assumption: Costs will remain the same each year through the ten year period.

II. MAJOR REHABILITATION - None associated with this alternative.

III. ROAD MAINTENANCE - From Engineering staff in S.O. (Elkins, WV).  
Approximately \$90/year; I'm figuring \$100/yr. from 1981-1990.

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<sup>1</sup>Information taken from Cheat Ranger District financial records.

<sup>2</sup>Information given by Jim Grafton, Resource Assistant, Cheat Ranger District.

IV. TIMBER COSTS

Preparation -- 10 M.D. x \$70/M.D. = \$ 700 (Sawtimber)  
                  4 M.D. x \$75/M.D. = 300 (Pulpwood)  
Administration- 6 M.D. x \$75/M.D. = 450  
TSI -- 30 Acres x \$40/AC. = 1,200  
TOTAL TIMBER COSTS - \$ 2,650.

V. WATER QUALITY MONITORING

Water monitoring and protection cost data supplied by Monongahela National Forest Hydrologist Barry Edgerton.



## ALTERNATIVE B: REHABILITATE CAMPGROUND

(\$4.00/NIGHT CAMPING): MANAGE DAY USE AREA AS IS

BENEFITSI. RVD'S AND DOLLAR VALUE TO USER:

For 1981 and 1982, figures similar to Alternative A. (See calculations on pages A/1 through A/4 for details.)

1983-1985 - No camping; contract for major rehabilitation work throughout campground.

1983 Day Use - Figured to be 20% less than 1982; day use will then be constant 1983-1985.

1986 Camping (following completion of rehabilitation project):

Campground will be open mid-May - mid-Sept. (115 days).

Assumption: 75% occupancy on 39 weekend days and holidays;

25% occupancy on 76 weekdays.

75% x 28 sites x 39 days = 819 site days (holidays & weekends)

25% x 28 sites x 76 days = 532 site days (weekdays)

TOTAL SITE DAYS 1,351 site days

RPA Dollar Value for Camping Use = \$3.00/R.V.D.

Assumption: 4 people per campsite day (24 hours); total R.V.D.  
per campsite day = 8

Camping dollar value to user: 1,351 site days x 8 R.V.D./site day =

10,808 R.V.D. 10,808 R.V.D. x \$3.00/R.V.D. = \$32,424.

1986 Day Use - For four summer activities, increase of 25% over 1985.

1987-1990 Use - Camping and four summer day use activities:

Assumption is that use will increase by 2% (from 1986) for each year, as will dollar value to user.

Fishing Use and Cross Country Skiing Use: See calculations, page A/2.

Assumption is that this use will remain at the same level for the ten year period, for all alternatives.

II. DOLLAR RETURN TO U. S. TREASURY

1. RECREATION - Return in 1981 - \$2,246 (actually collected).

Return in 1982 - \$3,156 (see calculations below).

1982 return: Camping assumed to hold same as 1981 - \$1,416. The 1982 pavilion charges will double over 1981. Assumption is pavilion use income will be similar to four year average (1978-1981) of \$870, except that this income will double, due to increased use rates. Pavilion income = \$1,740.

1982 recreation income: Campground - \$1,416

Pavilion - \$1,740

TOTAL \$3,156

1. RECREATION - Continued

1983-1985: No campground income (Campground closed for rehabilitation work).

Pavilion income will remain constant, at \$1,740/yr.

1986 return: (See page B/1 for site day use calculation.)

1,351 site days x \$4/site day = \$5,404 (camping return)

Pavilion income similar to 1985 1,740

TOTAL - \$7,144

1987-1990: As was the case with camping and day use, assumption is that fee returns will increase by 2% annually, from 1986.

2. TIMBER - (See page A/ 2 for calculations.)

Return of \$530 per year will be the same for all alternatives. (Total value of \$5,300 realized in one cut over 10 year period; annual value of \$530 spread across 10 years..)

III. CONCESSIONAIRE OR ASSOCIATED INCOME:

Not applicable with this alternative.

COSTSI. RECREATION COSTS - ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, FACILITY REPLACEMENT:

(See page A/ 3 for calculations).

F.Y. 81: Recreation Site Administration -\$ 8,212.

Operation- - - - - -\$13,687.

Maintenance- - - - - -\$ 4,106.

Facility Replacement - - - - - -\$ 1,369.

Assumption: These costs will be the same in 1981 and 1982.

F.Y. 83-85 (While campground is closed for rehabilitation):

Rec. Site Admn. - -\$ 5,748. (70% of F.Y. 81, 82)

Operation - - - - - 9,581. ( " " " " )

Maintenance - - - - - 3,080. (75% of F.Y. 81, 82)

Fac. Replace. - - - - - 685. (50% " " " " )

F.Y. 86-90: (After campground rehabilitation is completed).

Rec. Site Admn. - - -\$ 12,318.

Operation - - - - - 20,531.

Maintenance - - - - - 6,159.

Fac. Replace. - - - - - 2,054.



Assumptions: F.Y. 86-90 costs will remain uniform for this five year period; to properly operate the area, 50% more dollars needed than F.Y. 81, 82 (too low to effectively run the recreation area properly).

## II. MAJOR REHABILITATION:

### 1. Campground

Road work/Site Enlarge - -	\$ 50,000.
Toilet with Showers- - - -	70,000.
Water System - - - - - - -	85,000.
Sewerage System- - - - - -	165,000.
Underground Electric - - -	<u>20,000.</u>

This \$390,000 total cost will be spread over a three year construction season, at \$130,000 per year (1983-1985).

TOTAL - \$390,000.\*

\*GA not included.

Information supplied by S.O. Engineering Staff (Elkins, WV).

## III. ROAD MAINTENANCE:

See page A/3. Same for Alternatives A and B.

## IV. TIMBER COSTS:

See calculations, page A/4.

## V. WATER QUALITY MONITORING:

Water monitoring and protection cost data supplied by Monongahela National Forest Hydrologist Barry Edgerton.

ALTERNATIVE C: REHABILITATE CAMPGROUND  
(\$3.00/NIGHT CAMPING); CLOSE DAY USE AREA

BENEFITS

I. RVD'S AND DOLLAR VALUE TO USER:

For 1981 and 1982, figures for camping and day use similar to Alternatives A and B. (See calculations on pages A/1 and A/2 for details.)

1983 - 1985 - Campground closed for rehabilitation.

1983 - Day use area closed, through 1990 (and beyond).

1986 Camping (following completion of rehabilitation project):

Campground will be open mid-May - mid-September (115 days).

Assumption: 60% occupancy on 39 weekend days and holidays;

25% occupancy on 76 weekdays.

60% x 28 sites x 39 days = 655 site days (holidays & weekends)

25% x 28 sites x 76 days = 532 site days (weekdays)

TOTAL SITE DAYS = 1,187 site days

RPA Dollar Value for Camping Use = \$3.00/R.V.D.

Assumption: 4 people per campsite day (24 hours); total R.V.D.  
per campsite = 8

Camping dollar value to user: 1,187 site days x 8 R.V.D./site day = 9,496 R.V.D.

9,496 R.V.D. x \$3.00/R.V.D. = \$28,488.

Assumption: Camping use (and dollar value to user) will remain constant from 1986 through 1990.

Fishing Use and Cross Country Skiing Use: See calculations, page A/2.

Assumption is that this use will remain at the same level for the ten year period, for all alternatives.

II. DOLLAR RETURN TO U. S. TREASURY:

1. RECREATION - Return in 1981 - \$2,246

Return in 1982 - \$3,156 (see calculations, page B/1).

Return in 1986 - 1990: 1,187 site days (see calculations above)

x \$3/site day = \$3,561. This amount is assumed to remain constant from 1986 through 1990.

2. TIMBER (See page A/2 for calculations.)

The return of \$530/year will be the same for all alternatives.

III. CONCESSIONAIRE OR ASSOCIATED INCOME:

Not applicable with this alternative.



COSTSI. RECREATION COSTS - ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, FACILITY REPLACEMENT:

(See page A/3 for calculations.)

F.Y. 81: Recreation Site Administration - \$ 8,212.  
 Operation- - - - - \$13,687.  
 Maintenance- - - - - \$ 4,106.  
 Facility Replacement - - - - - \$ 1,369.

F.Y. 82: Day Use Area closed; Campground costs listed below:

Rec. Site Admin. - - - \$2,464. (30% of F.Y. 81 total)  
 Operation- - - - - \$4,106. (30% of F.Y. 81 total)  
 Maintenance- - - - - \$1,027. (25% of F.Y. 81 total)  
 Facility Replacement - \$ 685. (50% of F.Y. 81 total)

F.Y. 83-85: Entire Recreation Area closed.

F.Y. 86-90: Campground costs only. (See page B/2 for calculations.)  
 Since no day use, these figures reduced the percentages  
 above (F.Y. 82):

Recreation Site Admin. - - - - - \$12,318 x 30% = \$3,695.  
 Operation- - - - - \$20,531 x 30% = \$6,159.  
 Maintenance- - - - - \$ 6,159 x 25% = \$1,540.  
 Facility Replacement - - - - - \$ 2,054 x 50% = \$1,027.

Assumption: F.Y. 86-90 costs will uniform throughout this five year period.

II. MAJOR REHABILITATION:

Campground only; (see calculations and comments, page B/3.)

III. ROAD MAINTENANCE:

See page A/3. No maintenance while area is completely closed down, (F.Y. 83-85).

IV. TIMBER COSTS:

See calculations, page A/4.

V. WATER QUALITY MONITORING:

Water monitoring and protection cost data supplied by Monongahela National Forest Hydrologist Barry Edgerton.

ALTERNATIVE D: MINOR CAMPGROUND REHABILITATION  
 (\$4.00/NIGHT CAMPING); IMPROVE SWIMMING FACILITIES;  
 USER FEE (\$2.00/VEHICLE) FOR ALL DAY USE ACTIVITIES

### BENEFITS

#### I. RVD'S AND DOLLAR VALUE TO USER:

For 1981 and 1982, figures are similar to Alternatives A and B. (See calculations on pages A/1 and A/2 for details.) 1983: Campground and Day Use Area closed for rehabilitation. 1984: Campground reopened; camping is anticipated to increase by 20% over 1982, to a total of 5,520 R.V.D. 5,520 R.V.D. x \$3.00/R.V.D. = \$16,560 (Dollar value to camper).

Day use reopened; following improvements to the swimming facilities, the use pattern will change from that of the seven year average, 1975-1981 (shown on page A/1), by the following percentages:

Swimming/Sunbathing (I)	- - - -	45% x 6,200 R.V.D.	* = 2,790
Picnicking (D)	- - - - -	40% x 6,200 R.V.D.	= 2,480
Viewing Scenery (D)	- - - - -	10% x 6,200 R.V.D.	= 620
Team Sports (D)	- - - - -	5% x 6,200 R.V.D.	= 310
(I) = Increase; (D) = Decrease		* 6,200 R.V.D.	= 1975-1981 day use annual average

1984 Day Use: Anticipated changes from the seven year average displayed above, will be at the following rates, by activity:

Picnicking (10% increase)	:	2,480 R.V.D. x 1.10 x \$3.00/R.V.D.	= \$ 8,184
Swim/Sunbathe (25% increase)	:	2,790 R.V.D. x 1.25 x \$3.00/R.V.D.	= \$10,463
Viewing Scenery (No change)	:	620 R.V.D. x 1.00 x \$3.00/R.V.D.	= \$ 1,860
Team Sports (No Change)	:	310 R.V.D. x 1.00 x \$3.00/R.V.D.	= \$ 930

1985-1990: For both camping and summer day use, increase of a modest 2% annually is anticipated.

Fishing Use and Cross Country Skiing Use: See calculations, page A/2. It is assumed that these uses will remain at the same level for the ten year period, for all alternatives.



II. DOLLAR RETURN TO U. S. TREASURY1. RECREATION

1981: \$2,246 (actually collected)

1982: Assumption: Charge for pavilion rental will double; although use will remain the same, pavilion income will double. Pavilion income increase will total \$910. Campground receipts will remain constant. 1982 return = \$2,246 + \$910 = \$3,156.

1983: No recreation fee returns, as area will be closed.

1984: Return from campground:

Campground will be open mid May - mid September (114 days).

Assumptions: 50% occupancy on 39 weekend days and holidays;  
20% occupancy on 75 weekdays.  
Campsites will be reduced from 28 to 20.

50% x 20 sites x 39 days = 390 site days (holidays and weekends)  
20% x 20 sites x 75 days = 300 site days (weekdays)  
total site days = 690 site days

Assumption: 4 people per campsite day (24 hours); total R.V.D.  
per campsite = 8.

Camping dollar return: 690 site days x \$4/site day = \$2,760

1984: Return from day use: Total summer day use - - - - = 7,146 R.V.D.

7,146 R.V.D. x 12 hours/R.V.D. = 85,752 Recreation Visitor Hours.

Assumption: 1. "Day use activity stay" averages 3 hours ( $\frac{1}{4}$  R.V.D.)  
2. Entrance fee is \$2.00 per vehicle.  
3. Average number of people per vehicle is 4.

Calculatins: 85,752 Recreation Visitor Hours  $\div$  3 Rec. Visitor Hrs./Visitor  
 $\div$  4 Visitors/car x \$2.00/car = \$14,292

1984 Pavilion Rental

Assumption: Use will remain at four year average of 1978-1981, which brought in \$870. Rate increase of 100% will bring this total to \$1,740.

Total 1984 Recreation Fee Income:

Camping Fees - - - - -	\$2,760
Day Use Fees - - - - -	\$14,292
Pavilion Fees - - - - -	\$1,740
Total	<u>\$18,792</u>

2. TIMBER

See page A/2 for calculations. The return of \$530/year will be the same for all alternatives.

III. CONCESSIONAIRE OR ASSOCIATED INCOME:

Not applicable with this alternative.

COSTSI. RECREATION COSTS - ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, FACILITY REPLACEMENT:

For 1981 and 1982, costs are similar to Alternative A. (See page A/3 for calculations.)

1983: Area closed, for rehabilitation.

1984-1990: It is assumed that the costs will hold constant for this seven year period. It should be noted that 1982 costs do not reflect true costs necessary to run a high quality recreation area. Accordingly, the following costs portray my estimate of what is needed for a quality (but no "frills") operation, which includes fee collection. Before listing costs of administration, operation, maintenance, and facility replacement, the following plans and assumptions must be understood:

1. Day Use Area will be open daily from 10:00 A.M. - 8:00 P.M.
2. Two Recreation Technicians will work two days per week from April 1 - May 15 and 70% of the time from May 16 - September 15. (Daily salaries of \$75/Manday and \$70/Manday).
3. Three Recreation Aides will work 75% of time from May 20 - September 5. (Daily salary of \$46/Manday for each Aid).
4. Recreation area will be open May 15 through September 15. Total annual expenses to run recreation area = \$48,217 (calculations below):

Salaries	- - - - -	\$30,000
Vehicles	- - - - -	\$ 3,270
Utilities	- - - - -	\$ 820
Supplies and Materials	-	\$ 3,000
Overhead	- - - - -	\$11,127 (23.077% of Total)

Expense breakdown, per four categories in I. (See page A/3):

Recreation Site Adm.	--- -	(30% of \$48,217) = \$14,465
Operation	- - - - -	(50% of \$48,217) = \$24,109
Maintenance	- - - - -	(15% of \$48,217) = \$ 7,233
Facility Replacement	- - -	( 5% of \$48,217) = <u>\$ 2,410</u>

Total Annual Expenses	\$48,217
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II. MAJOR REHABILITATION:

1983: Road Improvements - - - - -	\$14,000
Campsite Alterations- - - - -	\$15,000
Swimming Improvements - - - - -	\$ 5,000
TOTAL	<u>\$34,000</u>

1988: Rededge swimming area - \$5,000

III. ROAD MAINTENANCE:

See calculations on page A/3. Annual cost of \$100 is the same for all alternatives.

IV. TIMBER COSTS:

See calculations on page A/4. Annual costs are same for all alternatives.

V. WATER QUALITY MONITORING:

Water monitoring and protection cost data supplied by Monongahela National Forest Hydrologist Barry Edgerton.

## ALTERNATIVE E: CLOSE CAMPGROUND;

## IMPROVE SWIMMING FACILITIES; USER

## FEE CHARGE (\$1.00/VISITORS) FOR ALL DAY USE ACTIVITIES

I. RVD'S AND DOLLAR VALUE TO USER:

1981: Figures for camping and day use similar to Alternatives A - D.

(See pages A/1 and A/2 for calculations.)

1982-1990: Campground will be closed.

Assumptions: Overall, day use will decrease from annual average of 6,200 R.V.D. (1975-1981 annual average) by 35%, to 4,030 R.V.D. annual average. The 4,030 R.V.D. will hold steady from 1982-1990. (See page A/1).

The use pattern percentage will change from that of 1975-1981 (shown on page A/1), in following manner:

Swimming/Sunbathing - (I)	- - - - -	45% of 4,030 R.V.D.	= 1,814 R.V.D.
Picnicking - (D)	- - - - -	40% of 4,030 R.V.D.	= 1,612 R.V.D.
Viewing Scenery - (D)	- - - - -	10% of 4,030 R.V.D.	= 403 R.V.D.
Team Sports - (D)	- - - - -	5% of 4,030 R.V.D.	= 201 R.V.D.
			<u>4,030 R.V.D.</u>

(I) = Increase

(D) = Decrease

Charge for day use activities will be \$1.00 per person, rather than \$1.00 per carload (Alternative E).

RPA Dollar Value for Day Use = \$3.00/R.V.D. (for four day use activities listed above.)

Day Use dollar values to users (by activity):

Swimming/Sunbathing - - - - -	1,814 R.V.D. x \$3.00/R.V.D.	= \$5,442
Picnicking - - - - -	1,612 R.V.D. x \$3.00/R.V.D.	= \$4,836
Viewing Scenery - - - - -	403 R.V.D. x \$3.00/R.V.D.	= \$1,209
Team Sports - - - - -	201 R.V.D. x \$3.00/R.V.D.	= \$ 603
		<u>\$12,090</u>

Fishing Use and Cross Country Skiing Use: See calculations, page A/2.

Assumption is that this use will remain at the same level for the ten year period, for all alternatives.

II. DOLLAR RETURN TO U. S. TREASURY:

## 1. RECREATION

- (a) Pavilion Rental - Will be similar to Alternative B (see page B/1).  
Annual total = \$1,740.

(b). Day Use:  $4,030 \text{ R.V.D.} \times 12 \text{ hrs./R.V.D.} = 48,360 \text{ Rec. Visitor Hrs.}$

Assumptions: (1) Day use activity stay averages 4 hours

(2) Entrance fee is \$1.00 per visitor.

Income:  $48,360 \text{ Rec. Visitor Hours} \div 4 \text{ hours/visit} = 12,090 \text{ visits.}$   
 $12,090 \text{ visits} \times \$1.00/\text{visit} = \$12,090$

Total annual recreation income, 1982 - 1990:

Pavilion rentals - - - - - \$ 1,740

Entrance fees (day use) - - - \$ 12,090

\$ 13,830

Assumption: Use, and dollar return to the treasury will remain at the same level from 1982 through 1990.

2. TIMBER - (See page A/2 for calculations.)

The return of \$530/year will be the same for all alternatives.

### III. CONCESSIONAIRE OR ASSOCIATED INCOME:

Not applicable with this alternative.

### COSTS

#### I. RECREATION COSTS - ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, FACILITY REPLACEMENT:

F.Y. 81: Costs similar to Alternative A (See page A/3 for calculations);

Recreation Site Administration - - - - - \$ 8,212

Operation - - - - - \$ 13,687

Maintenance - - - - - \$ 4,106

Facility Replacement - - - - - \$ 1,369

F.Y. 82: Campground will be closed; Day use costs listed below:

Recreation Site Admin. - - - - - \$ 5,748 (70% of F.Y. 81 total)

Operation - - - - - \$ 9,581 (70% of F.Y. 81 total)

Maintenance - - - - - \$ 3,080 (75% of F.Y. 81 total)

Facility Replacement - - - - - \$ 685 (50% of F.Y. 81 total)

Note: On a percentage basis, relative to F.Y. 81 costs, campground costs are 100% minus % for day use costs (i.e., Rec. Site Admin. = 70% of \$8,212 for day use, 30% of \$8,212 for campground.)

(See Alternative C and cost calculations on page C/2).

F.Y. 83-90: These costs will be constant for this eight year period. The F.Y. 82 costs above are very "lean year" figures, and do not reflect true costs necessary to run a high quality recreation area. Accordingly, costs listed portray my estimate of what is needed for a quality (but no "frills") operation, which includes fee collection. Before listing costs of administration, operation, maintenance, and facility replacement, the following plans and assumptions must be understood:



1. Day Use Area will be open daily from 10:00 AM - 8:00 PM.
2. Two Rec. Tech. will work two days per week from 4/1-5/15, and 70% of time from 5/16-9/15. (Salaries \$75/M.D. and \$70/M.D.)
3. Three Rec. Aides will work 75% of time from 5/20-9/5. (Salary of \$46/M.D. for each aide).
4. Recreation area will be open 5/15 through 9/15.

Total expenses to run rec. area: \$48,217 (Calculations below)

Salaries - - - - -	\$30,000
Vehicles - - - - -	\$ 3,270
Utilities- - - - -	\$ 820
Supplies and Materials - - - -	\$ 3,000
Overhead - - - - -	\$11,127 (23.077% of total)

Expense Breakdown, per four categories in I (Refer to page A/3).

Rec. Site Admin. - - - - -	(30% of \$48,217) - \$14,465.
Operation- - - - -	(50% of \$48,217) - \$24,109.
Maintenance- - - - -	(15% of \$48,217) - \$ 7,233.
Facility Replacement - - - - -	( 5% of \$48,217) - \$ 2,410.

TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENSES      \$48,217.

## II. MAJOR REHABILITATION:

F.Y. 83 - \$ 5,000 - Improve swimming facilities (initial cost).  
 F.Y. 88 - \$ 5,000 - Redredging (To be done every five years).

## III. ROAD MAINTENANCE:

See calculations on page A/3. Same for all alternatives.

## IV. TIMBER COSTS:

See calculations, page A/4.

## V. WATER MONITORING:

Water monitoring and protection cost data supplied by Monongahela National Forest Hydrologist Barry Edgerton.

## ALTERNATIVE F: CLOSE ENTIRE RECREATION AREA

BENEFITSI. RVD'S AND DOLLAR VALUE TO USER:

1981: Figures for camping and day use similar to Alternatives A-E.  
(See pages A/1 and A/2 for calculations).

1982-1990: Recreation area will be closed. (Fishing and cross country skiing will continue throughout the period.)

II. DOLLAR RETURN TO U.S. TREASURY:

1. Recreation - \$2,246 (Actually collected in F.Y. 1981 at Stuart.)  
The area will be closed 1982-1990.

2. Timber - See page A/2 for calculations. Timber return will  
be \$530 per year.

III. CONCESSIONAIRE OR ASSOCIATED INCOME:

Not applicable with this alternative.

COSTSI. RECREATION COSTS - ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, FACILITY REPLACEMENT:

1981: See page A/3 for calculations. These costs are similar for all alternatives.

1982: Expenses relating to closing the area are listed under Operation, for a total of \$10,000. This amount relates to salvaging and removing lumber, electrical fixtures, plumbing, and general closure of recreation area and converting the bottom to another use, such as pasture, timber production, or wildlife openings.

1983-1990: No expenses.

II. MAJOR REHABILITATION:

Not applicable with this alternative.

III. ROAD MAINTENANCE:

See page A/3. No maintenance while area is completely closed down, (F.Y. 83-85).

IV. TIMBER COSTS:

See calculations, page A/4.

V. WATER QUALITY MONITORING:

Water monitoring and protection cost data supplied by Monongahela National Forest Hydrologist Barry Edgerton.

Figures 7, 8, and 9, Which Follow  
Depict Efficiency Indexes (Cost/RVD - Revenue/RVD),  
Benefit Cost Ratios, by Management Alternative  
and Revenue Cost Ratios, by Management Alternative



# FIGURE 7 - EFFICIENCY INDEXES

(Costs and Returns Per RVD  
by Management Alternative)

## COSTS

<u>ALTERNATIVE</u>	<u>TOTAL COSTS*</u>	<u>TOTAL RVD'S</u>	<u>COST PER RVD</u>
A	\$209,821	108,400	\$1.94
B	\$544,458	125,389	\$4.34
C	\$379,022	69,480	\$5.46
D	\$324,113	116,161	\$2.79
E	\$347,002	47,470	\$7.31
F	\$ 39,673	11,200	\$3.54

## RETURNS

<u>ALTERNATIVE</u>	<u>TOTAL RETURNS*</u>	<u>TOTAL RVD'S</u>	<u>RETURN PER RVD</u>
A	\$ 18,951	108,400	\$0.17
B	\$ 33,040	125,389	\$0.26
C	\$ 18,378	69,430	\$0.26
D	\$ 92,398	116,161	\$0.80
E	\$ 87,267	47,470	\$1.84
F	\$ 5,705	11,200	\$0.51

## EFFICIENCY INDEXES

<u>ALTERNATIVE</u>	<u>COST PER RVD</u>		<u>REVENUE PER RVD</u>		<u>EFFICIENCY INDEX</u>
A	\$1.94	-	\$0.17	=	- \$1.77
B	\$4.34	-	\$0.26	=	- \$4.08
C	\$5.46	-	\$0.26	=	- \$5.20
D	\$2.79	-	\$0.80	=	- \$1.99
E	\$7.31	-	\$1.84	=	- \$5.47
F	\$3.54	-	\$0.51	=	- \$3.03

\* Total for the 10 year period 1981 - 1990, after 1981 base prices were discounted at 7.62%.

FIGURE 8

BENEFIT COST RATIO <sup>3</sup> BY  
MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVE

<u>ALTERNATIVE</u>	<u>BENEFIT</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>COST</u> <sup>2</sup>	<u>BENEFIT/COST</u>
A	\$244,129	\$209,821	1.1635
B	\$276,378	\$544,458	0.5076
C	\$170,366	\$379,022	0.4495
D	\$324,113	\$324,113	1.0000
E	\$192,668	\$347,002	0.5552
F	\$ 39,807	\$ 39,673	1.0034

<sup>1</sup> Benefits include dollar return to U. S. Treasury plus dollar value to user. Total value is for the period 1981-1990.

<sup>2</sup> Costs are total for the period 1981 - 1990.

<sup>3</sup> Ratio calculated after 1981 base prices for the ten year period 1981 - 1990 were discounted at 7.62%.

FIGURE 9

REVENUE COST RATIO BY  
MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVE

<u>ALTERNATIVE</u>	<u>REVENUE</u> *	<u>COST</u> *	<u>REVENUE/COST</u>
A	\$18,951	\$209,821	0.090
B	\$33,040	\$544,458	0.061
C	\$18,378	\$379,022	0.048
D	\$92,398	\$324,113	0.285
E	\$87,267	\$347,002	0.251
F	\$ 5,705	\$ 39,673	0.144

\* - Total revenues and costs are for the period 1981 - 1990, after 1981 base prices were discounted at 7.62%.



FIGURE 10

DOLLAR DISPLAY, 1975-1981, DEPICTING  
OPERATING EXPENSES, \$ RETURN TO U.S.  
TREASURY, AND \$ VALUE TO REC.USER

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>USFS OPERATING EXPENSES</u>	<u>\$ RETURN TO U. S. TREASURY</u>	<u>\$ VALUE TO REC. VISITORS</u>
1975	\$25,000*	\$2,102	\$34,500
1976	\$27,600*	\$2,380	\$32,400
1977	\$30,200*	\$2,689	\$34,200
1978	\$32,800*	\$3,467	\$31,800
1979	\$35,457	\$2,846	\$30,000
1980	\$29,394	\$3,062	\$31,500
1981	\$27,374	\$2,246	\$33,600
AVERAGE:	\$29,689	\$2,685	= \$32,600

\* Forest Service historical records do not go back beyond three years. Accordingly, accurate cost information was only available for 1979-1981. I assumed a low expense of \$25,000 for 1975, and projected costs, as shown on Exhibit 2, for 1976-1978.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE

Cheat R.D.

REPLY TO: 5300 Law Enforcement

FIGURE 11

September 12, 1979

SUBJECT: Assistance on Law Enforcement, South End of Cheat District

TO: Forest Supervisor



This summer I have met with Law Enforcement Officials from three agencies in Randolph County to discuss the district's law enforcement problems. Specifically spoken to were our problems on the district's south end, particularly at Stuart, Alpena Gap, and in the Glady Fork area. I met with State Police Captain Koerner of the Elkins barracks, with Randolph County Sheriff Phil Ware, and with Sergeant Ken Painter of the DNR's Division of Law Enforcement.

The purpose for the meetings was to highlight our law enforcement problems, acknowledge that we are unable to handle the vast majority ourselves (given the fact that we lack a Federal Magistrate on the north end of the Forest), and to try to determine the extent of the services which these cooperating agencies could provide in the future. Each officer seemed to appreciate our problem, was glad to meet and air the situation, and offered future services beyond those we are currently receiving.

Captain Koerner stated that they are in a good position to render assistance, particularly at Stuart since it is "in their back yard". He mentioned that by no means do the technicians at Stuart call upon the State Police for assistance too often. In fact, he stated that he would like to be called out more frequently.

When told that, given a workable Magistrate system, the Forest Service has the means of handling the "petty problems" ourselves, the Captain was very surprised. Upon briefly touching on our situation regarding Judge Maxwell, Captain Koerner stated that he had a very good working relationship with the Judge. Further, recognizing our plight, he offered to speak to the Judge on our behalf, so it wouldn't be a plea from the Forest Service, but rather a need for action as seen by a state agency. I told the Captain that his offer was appreciated, but asked him to take no such action unless so advised by yourself or Administrative Officer Wetsch.

Randolph County Sheriff Phil Ware expressed deep regret that conditions at Stuart have deteriorated so much over the past 5 years. He reminisced



about what a fine place Stuart was for a family outing a decade ago, and expressed regret that it is no longer suitable for such activities. Sheriff Ware mentioned that a mere 5 years ago he assisted in conducting outdoor Sunday morning services at the group camp area, and that such activities were no longer possible under the unruly circumstances presently existing.

Sheriff Ware acknowledged that probably 2 to 3 dozen of the local riffraff were responsible for 90% of the problems at Stuart. Although he had little to offer by way of suggesting a solution for the Stuart problems, the Sheriff promised continued response to our calls for assistance, and will continue occasional patrols through the area. (Merle Webley's nephew Jim is a Deputy Sheriff and usually is the one who responds when the Sheriff's Office is summoned to Stuart).

Last month I met with Sergeant Ken Painter of the DNR. The sergeant is most cognizant of our problems on the south end. We discussed the problems at Stuart, both the nuisance problems and those of a more serious nature, and the very serious problems which have surfaced in the Gladys Fork area this season. (These most serious problems will be listed near the end of this narrative).

Besides becoming informed about what the DNR can do regarding various violations, I wanted to learn how much we could ask from them, and expect to receive, without being extravagant. Although the State Police and Sheriff's Department cooperate, and will continue to provide assistance, particularly when called upon, we are in need of law enforcement assistance which goes beyond reacting to a call for help. We need law enforcement service which includes planned patrols and, in occasional instances, stakeouts. The DNR is the agency which can do the most for us along these lines.

I want to incorporate into our Stuart Area Operating Plan for next season a minimum of 100 hours of "regularly scheduled", high visibility, foot patrol law enforcement within the recreation area. This is in addition to occasional calls for help in problem situations. Such service would be scheduled approximately in the following manner:

May - June - 9 weeks; Twice weekly visits, at 3 hours/visit.  
(Total of 54 hours).

July - August - 9 weeks; Visits on frequency of 3 per two weeks,  
at 4 hours per visit. (Total of 52 hours).

When asked about the feasibility of his men performing on such a schedule, Sergeant Painter felt that they could accommodate us. It could not be



ridgidly set, i.e., Wednesday, July 16, 2:00 PM - 6:00 PM; Sunday, July 20, Noon - 4:00 PM, but a "flexible schedule", pending weather conditions, general visitor behavior, etc., would be quite workable, whereby we would receive approximately 6 hours per week of DNR law enforcement services at Stuart.

It should be mentioned that Sergeant Painter stated that a DNR Attorney advised him to back off and "not push items of a minor nature". Somehow, this has a familiar ring to it. The Attorney felt "the kids need a place to occasionally let their hair down." As a consequence, in the past year, DNR personnel have not spent as much time in Stuart as they had in the past. The sergeant stated that next season patrols will increase to a level approaching 6 hours weekly, per my request.

Briefly, stated, my objective at Stuart is to put forth our very best effort toward substantially reducing the problems which give the place an arm pit character. I want to strive to restore this recreation area as one which has family appeal.

It is interesting to note that each of the law enforcement officers, Captain Koerner, Sheriff Ware and Sergeant Painter, agreed that Stuart is not a desirable place for a family outing. All could readily relate to personal experiences, in addition to job related duties at Stuart which has served to mold their opinion.

Given the fact that we need to "clean up" the situation at Stuart, I want to mention several problems of a very serious nature which have occurred in the Gladly Fork area during this recreation season. These malicious acts included stringing a wire across the Kuntzville road just south of the Gladly Fork public use area. (This act conceivably could have decapitated a bike rider); driving a 4 wheel drive through an occupied campsite, and damaging private property (drove right through a badmitten net); slashing of all tires on two vehicles parked at Mylius trailhead. (Rear window of one vehicle broken out; hood on 2nd vehicle stomped in.)

It is very likely that the same gang of 4-5 rogues are responsible for these major and other violations of a more minor nature that have occurred in the Gladly Fork area this summer. Sergeant Painter of the DNR, and the State Police are currently investigating these problems and, according to Sergeant Painter, have nearly enough for an arrest but need a bit more for a big bust. They are currently conducting stake-outs in the Gladly area, and feel they'll soon apprehend the culprits who have been responsible for the aforementioned problems.

Alpena Gap suffers weekly from heavy refuse dumping, and the structures (toilets, pavilion, grills and tables) absorb much physical abuse, beyond gross obscene narratives. We will attempt to reduce these problems by

removing garbage cans adjacent to the parking lot, and replacing the two, non sealed vault toilets with a single, "unisex", sealed vault toilet. Given such a well accessible, exposed area like Alpena Gap, an extra dose of vandalism problems is a fact of life.

Our other recreation areas in the southern areas, Bear Heaven and Bickle Knob, do not suffer an undue amount of vandalism within the areas, except for sign stealing. The large sign at Bickle has been pilfered twice in the past 5 years, while last year the Bear Heaven side sign was stolen.

Sign stealing of epidemic proportions has occurred in the past few years along Stuart Memorial Drive, in addition to the adjacent recreation areas. In 1978, Lloyd Phillips of the Northern Zone C&M Unit had the Stuart Memorial Drive completely signed to standard. By mid-summer of this year, virtually all of the signs along the Memorial Drive had been stolen, including directional, safety, recreational, and fire. The vandals appear to have little preference, as long as it's a government sign.

In dealing with this problem, as we await delivery of our large recreation site signs and others (interior and directional signs), our approach will be to post "temporary signs", to provide our visitors with the appropriate information to keep themselves oriented. This may occasionally mean that a less than standard sign might be erected for a short while, but rather than no sign at all.

I will forward a list of incident reports, documented by Forest Service and DNR personnel, to your office by September 21. These reports are not attached because I have not yet received incident reports (as promised) from Bob Cutright, of the DNR, from Gladys Fork. I will obtain them within a week, consolidate them with ours, and forward a single package of reports.

Our law enforcement problems will be discussed in additional detail at our meeting scheduled for Friday, September 14.

SAM GEHR  
District Ranger



# National Forest

## *Violators Are Being Prosecuted*

FIGURE 12

Law enforcement officers in the Pisgah National Forest have been busy this summer season. Violations of National

Forest regulations on the Pisgah District have ranged from theft of government property to littering. Enforcement

of the National Forest rules and regulations is an increasing activity, necessary to insure visitor safety.

One example of the efforts by forest officers occurred on August 10, when Randy Clyde Lyda and Steve Wayne Wilson appeared in Federal Court before U.S. Magistrate J. Paul Teal, Jr. They were convicted for theft of government property. Lyda received a 6-month suspended jail sentence, one-year probation, and a \$300 fine. He was also given a curfew of one hour before work and one hour after work unless accompanied by a parent or grandmother, and is prohibited from entering any National Forest for one year. Wilson received a \$500 fine and was sentenced to 18 months probation. He also was given a curfew of one hour before work and one hour after work unless accompanied by a parent. In addition, he was barred from entering any National Forest land for a year.

Cases against Roger Boone and Paul Miller were also

recently being heard by Judge Teal. Both were convicted of littering at Lake Powhatan Recreation Area. Boone and Miller were each fined \$100 and sentenced to 16 hours of litter pick-up along roadsides, 6 months probation, and prohibited from entering a National Forest for one year.

Another example of forest officers' efforts involved Patrick Berkley, who was convicted of careless and reckless driving in North Mills River Campground. Berkley was fined \$300 and sentenced to 6 months' probation, had his driver's license revoked for 90 days, and must maintain a "B" average in school.

These examples illustrate the efforts being made to provide a safe and pleasurable experience for visitors to National Forests said Pisgah District Ranger Jim Reid. He went on to say that continued emphasis will be on providing a pleasurable experience for the many visitors to Pisgah National Forest but that lawlessness will not be tolerated.

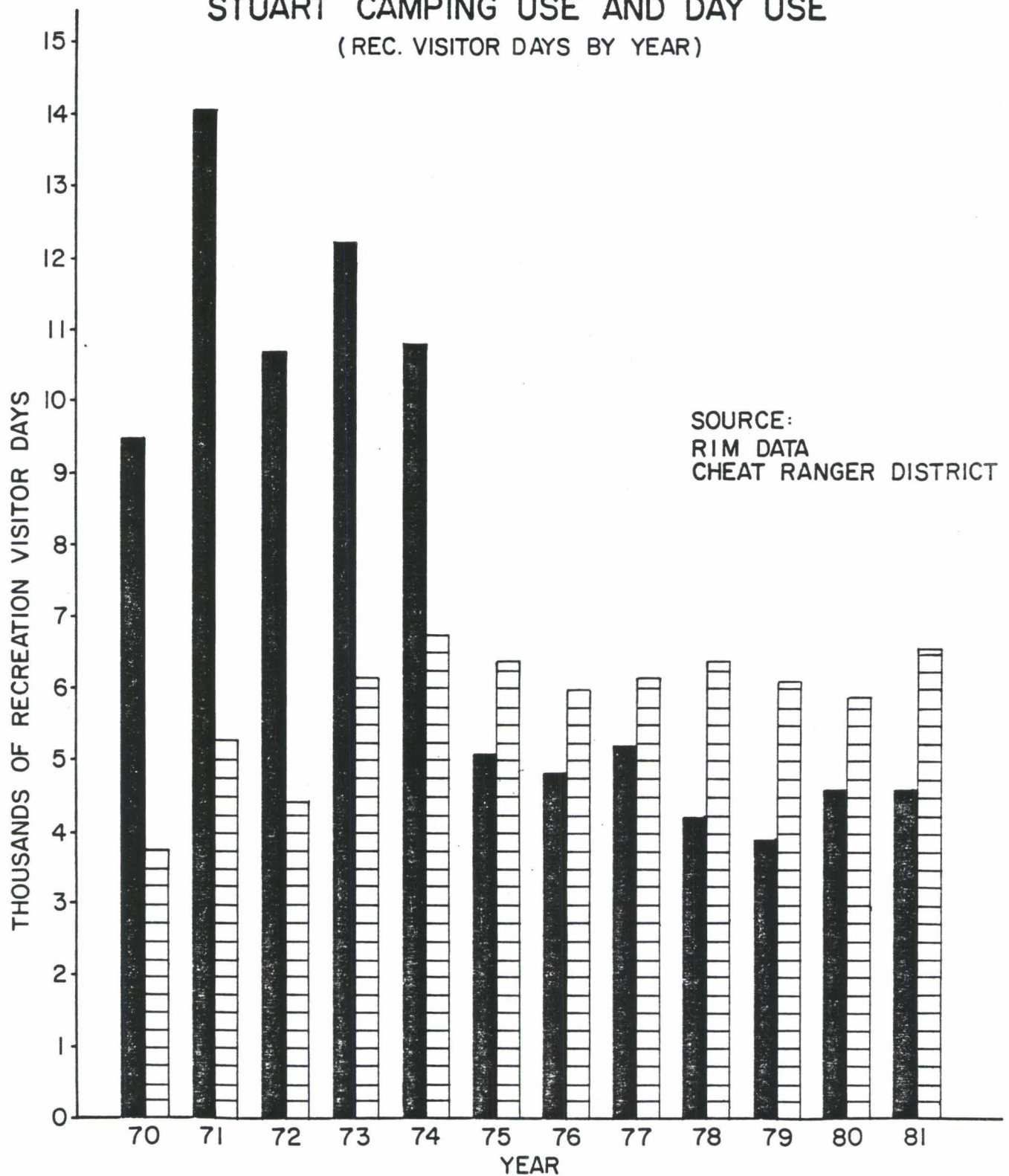


# LIST OF EXHIBITS

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Title</u>
Exhibit 1	Stuart Camping Use and Day Use
Exhibit 2	Historical: Income, Expenses, Dollar Value to User, Stuart Rec. Area 1975-1981
Exhibit 3	Invest III: Computer Printout Display of Benefit Cost Ratio (By Alternative), Following Discounting at 7.62%
Exhibit 4	Entrance Signs
Exhibit 5	Structures
Exhibit 6	Day Use Area
Exhibit 7	Swimming Area
Exhibit 8	Campground
Exhibit 9	Historical Photos

# EXHIBIT I

## STUART CAMPING USE AND DAY USE (REC. VISITOR DAYS BY YEAR)



LEGEND: CAMPING-



DAY USE -



## EXHIBIT 2

HISTORICAL : INCOME , EXPENSES , DOLLAR VALUE TO USER,  
STUART REC. AREA 1975-1981

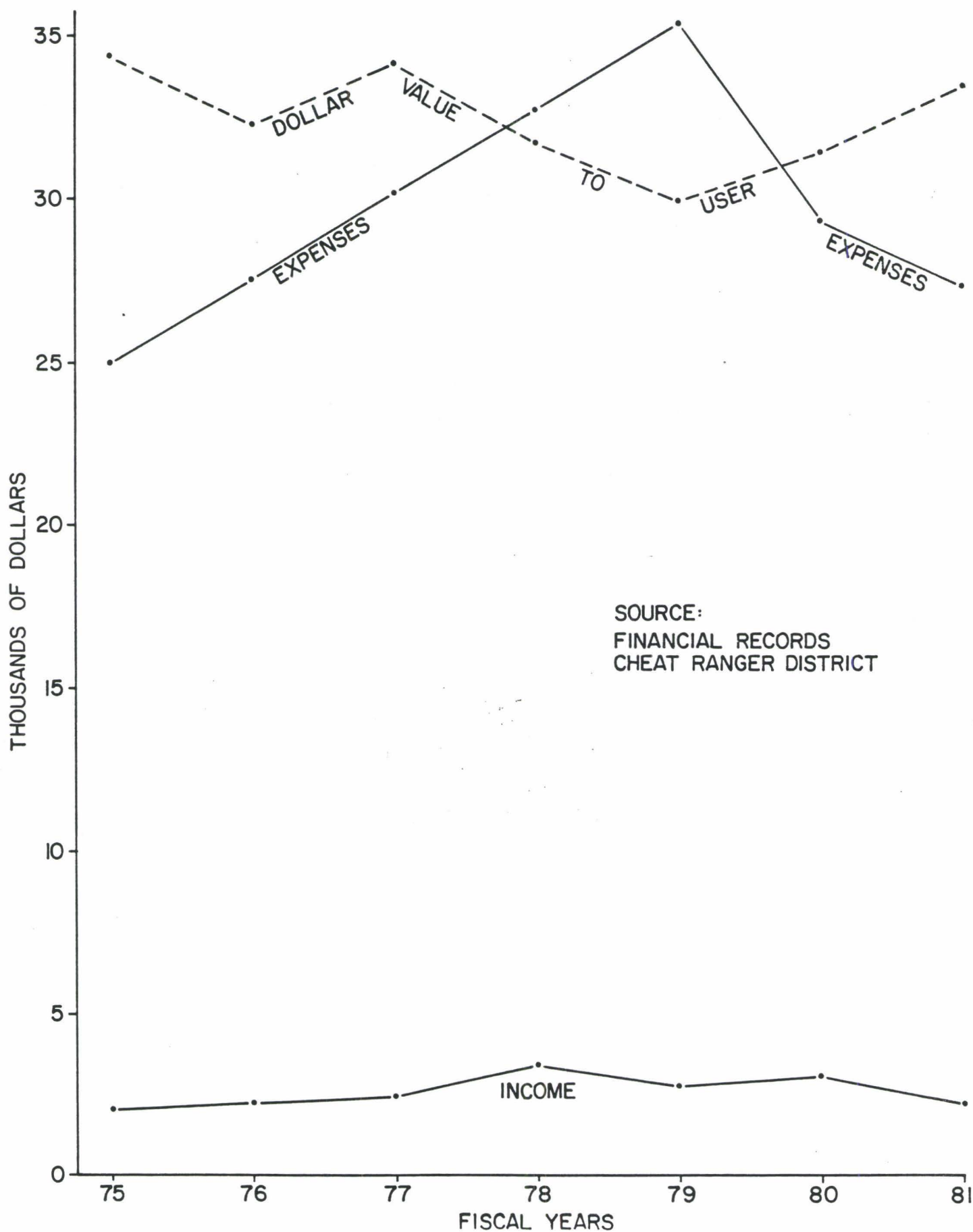




EXHIBIT 3

INVEST III: COMPUTER PRINTOUT  
DISPLAY OF BENEFIT/COST RATIO  
(BY ALTERNATIVE), FOLLOWING  
DISCOUNTING AT 7.62%.

EXHIBIT 4  
ENTRANCE SIGNS



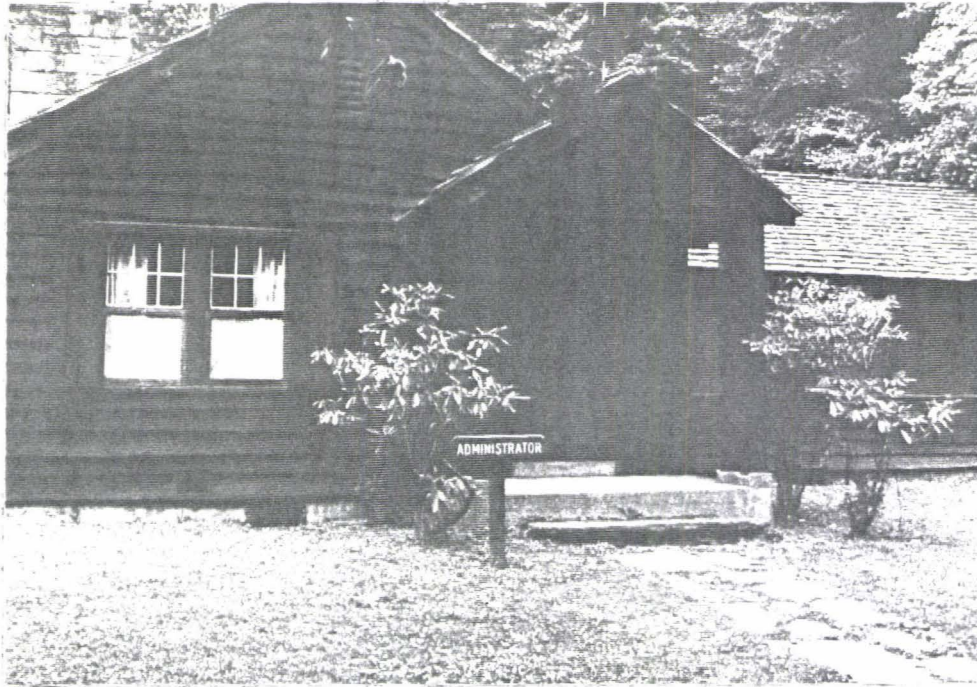
Entrance Sign



Group Camp Area



EXHIBIT 5  
STRUCTURES



Administrator's Cabin

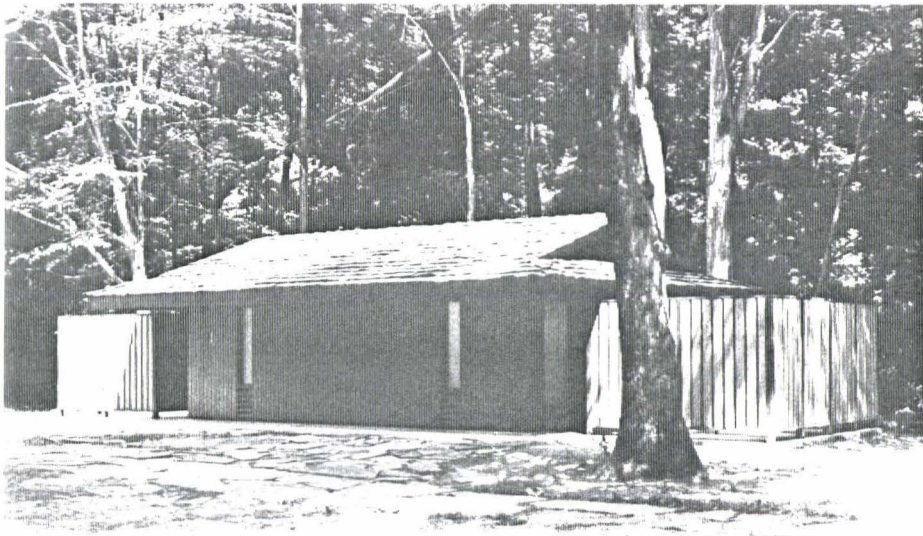


Old Bathhouse - Dismantled in 1980

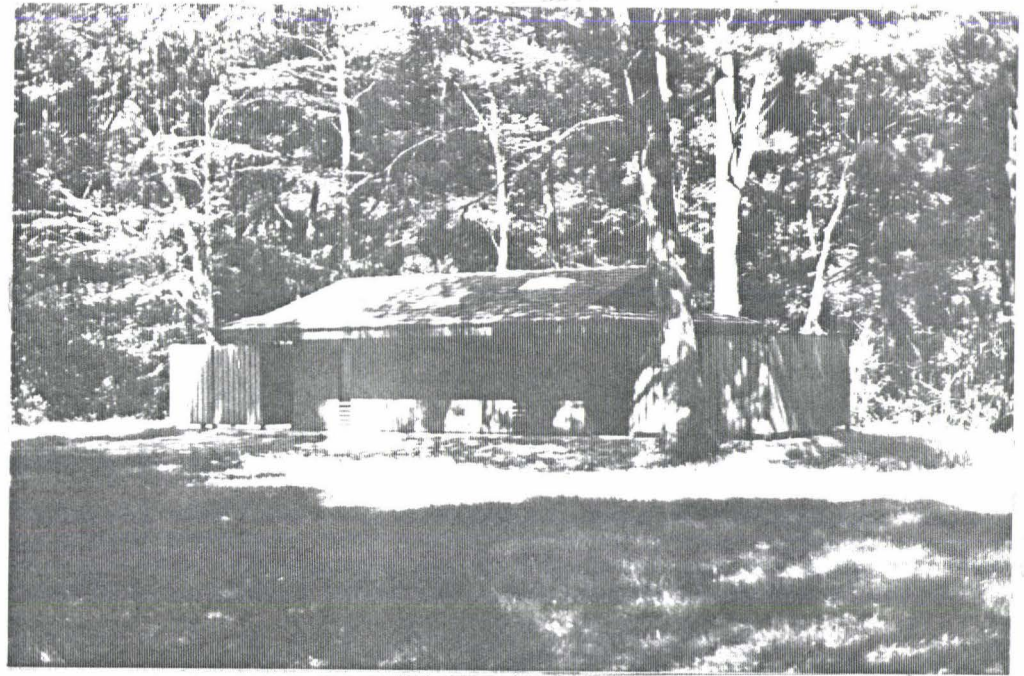


New Bathhouse (toilet and change areas) - Constructed in May 1980

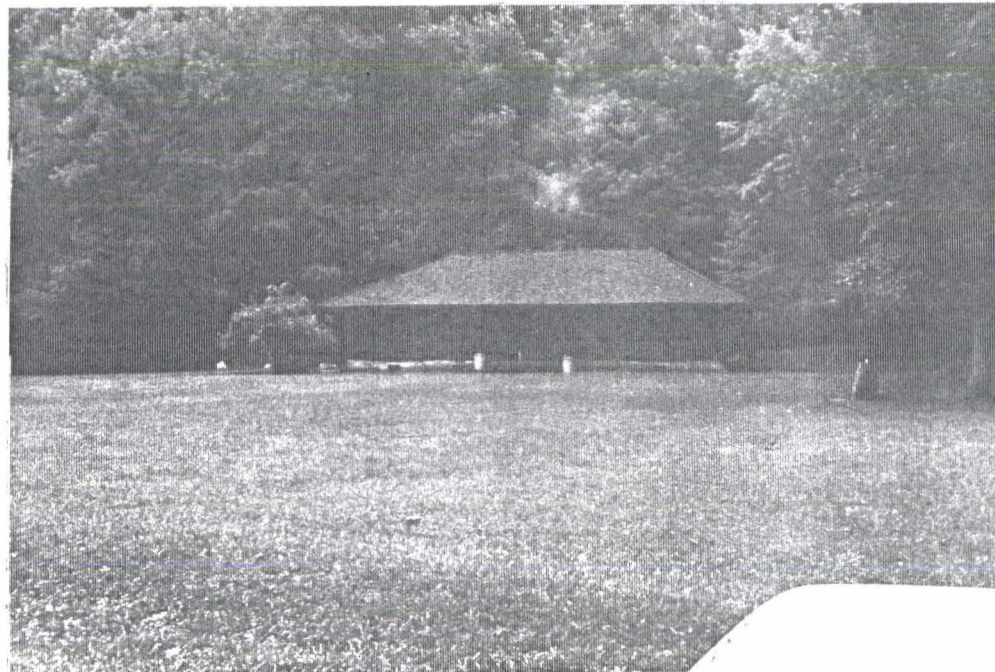




New Bathhouse - May, 1980, shortly  
after completion.

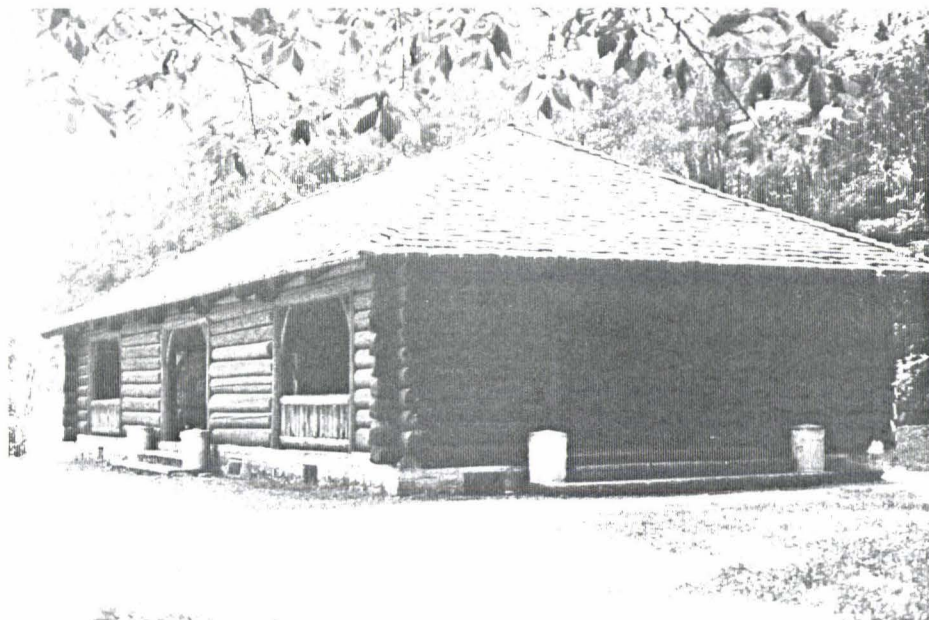


New Bathhouse - August, 1980 after  
grass has taken.

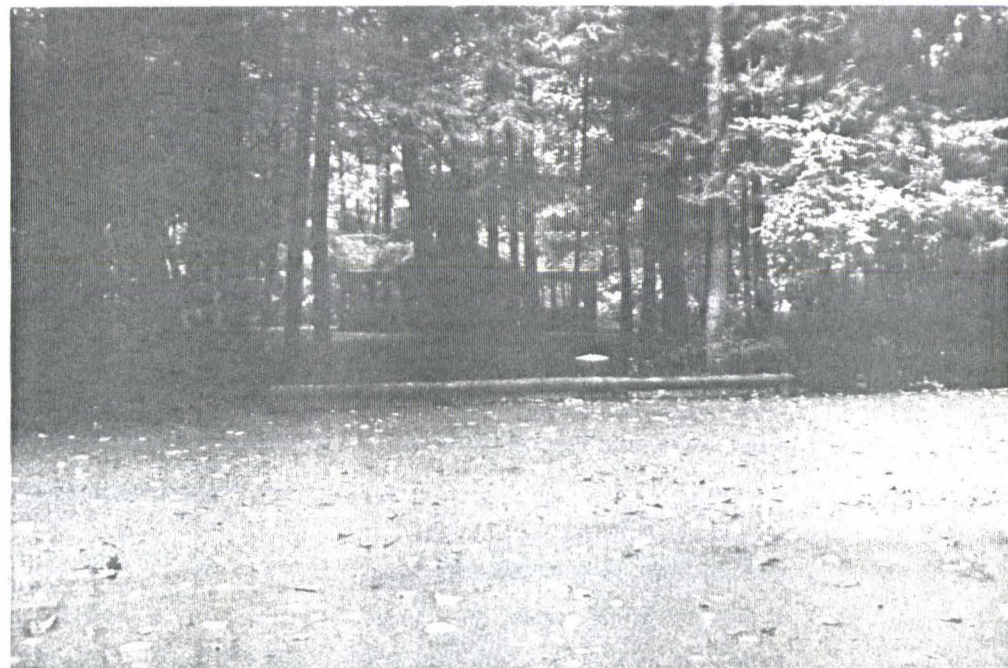


Picnic Pavilion - Group Change.  
On east side of Day Use Area.

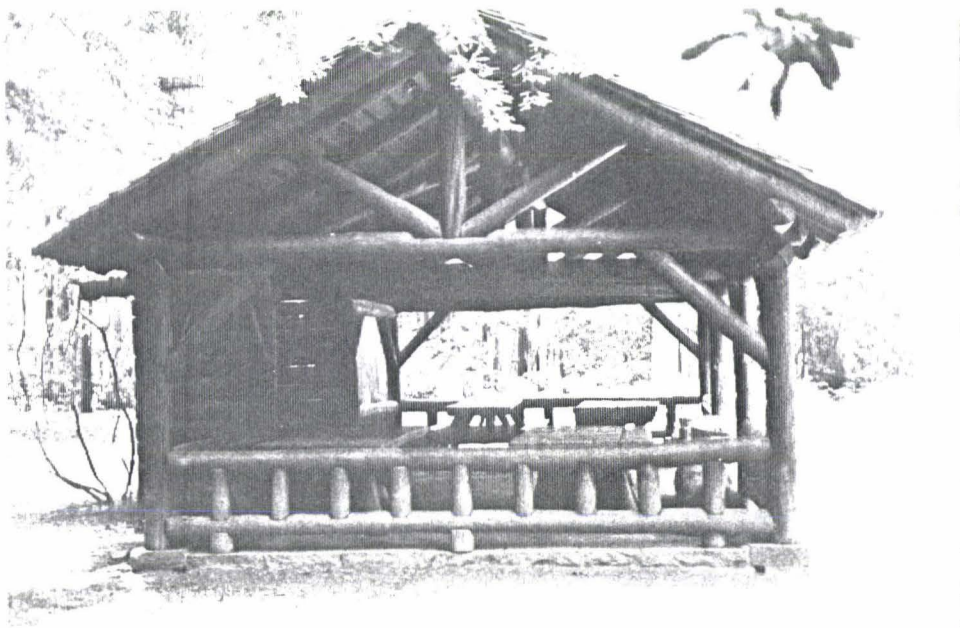




1.



2.



3.

1. Large Picnic (Group) Pavilion,  
close up (Looking north).

2. Pavilion in picnic ground, on south  
end of Day Use Area. (Looking west,  
toward river.)

3. Picnic Pavilion, close up.

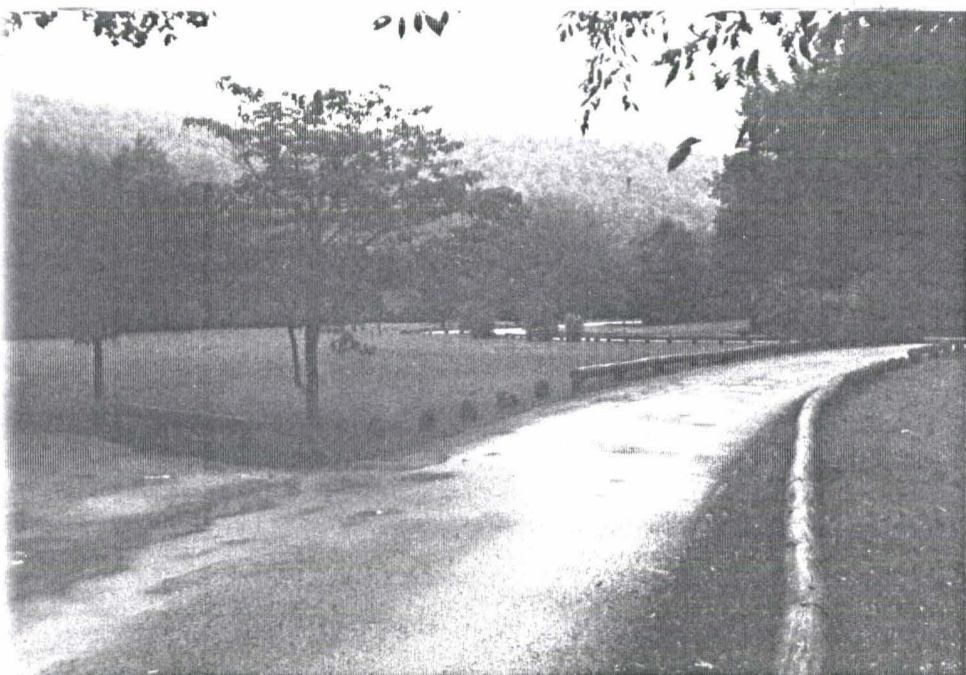




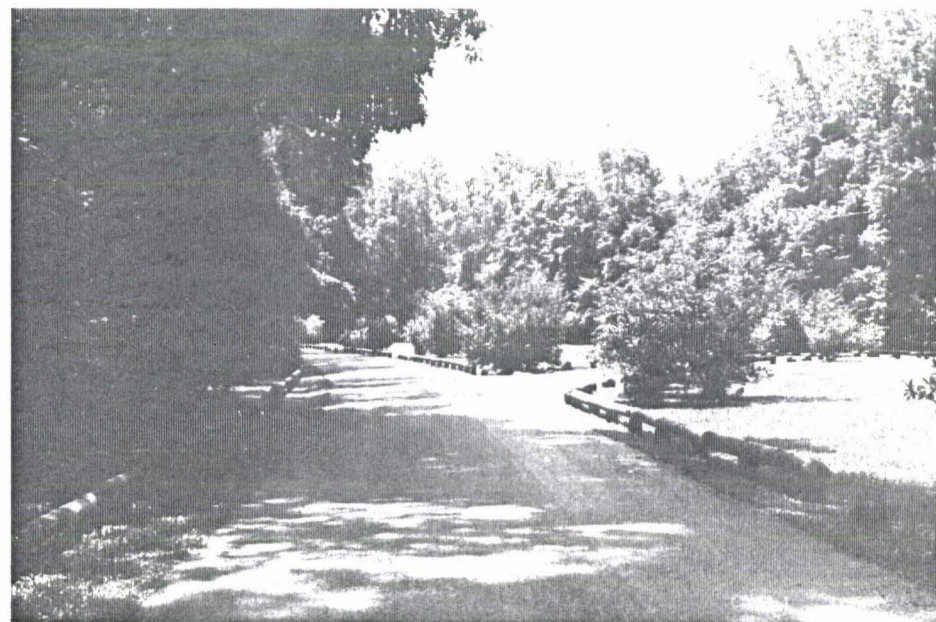
Spacious Play Area - Looking south.



Spacious Play Area - Looking north



Play Area - Looking north from  
road near picnic area.

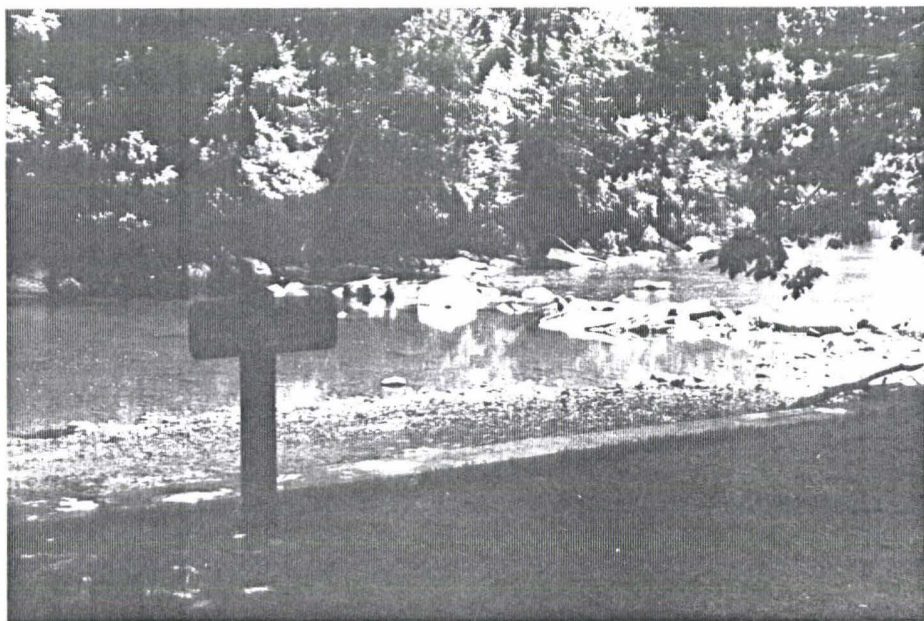


Road to picnic area - Looking south





Looking west across beach,  
into upper end of "pool"



Looking downstream, across  
lower end of "pool"



Looking downstream from beach.





Narrow spur; pothole in foreground.



Narrow spur; note large trees in background



Tent pad, grill and picnic table behind parking spur.





Narrow campground access road



Camping spur; note thick understory  
of rhododendron.



Camping trailer fills campsite.

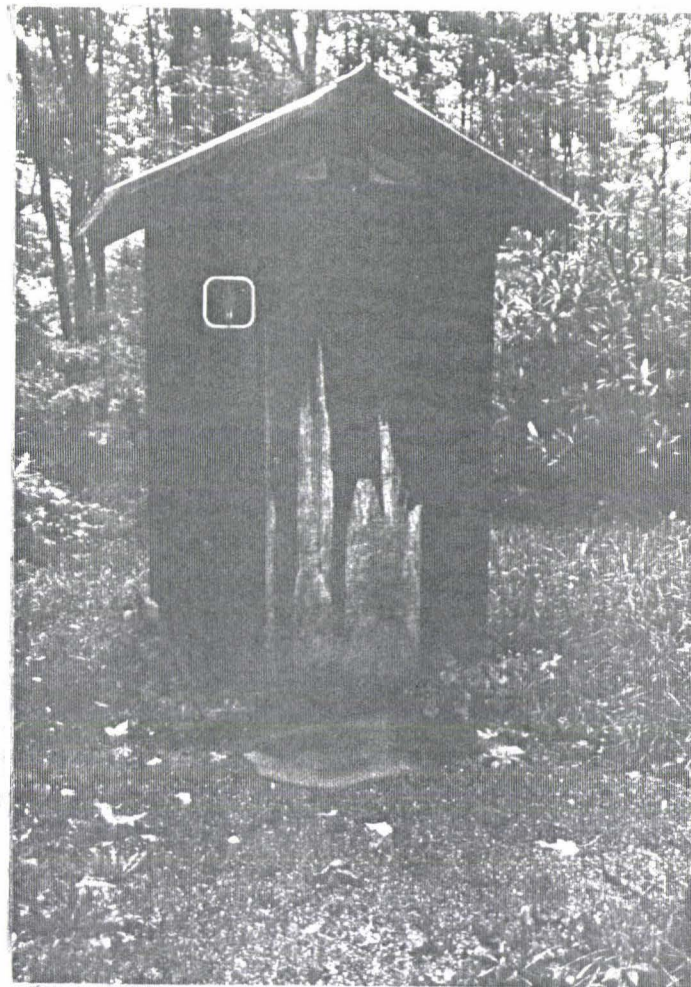




Enclosed picnic table, viewed from  
end of parking spur.



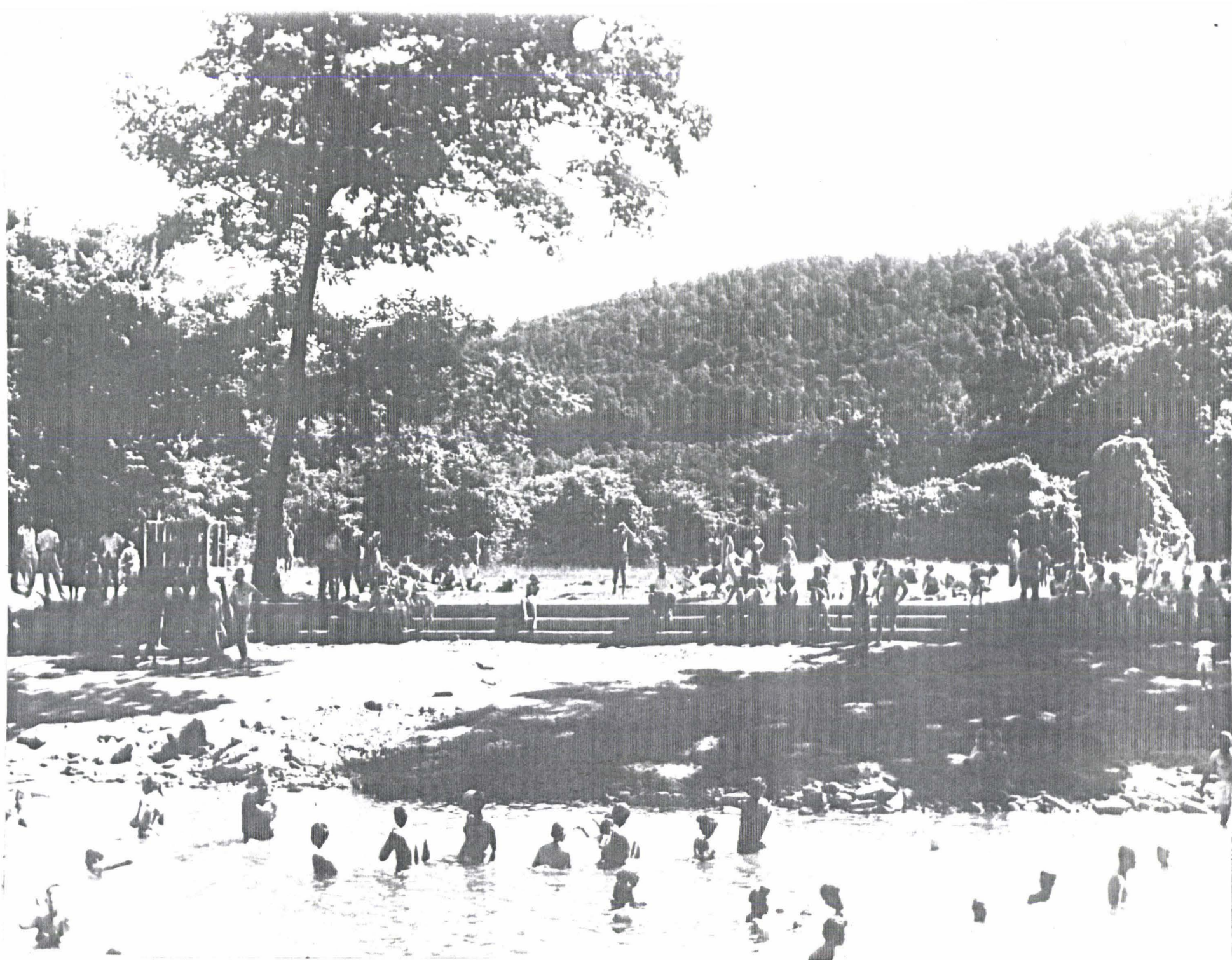
Campsite in need of some rehabilitation



Campground vault toilet - functional,  
but aesthetically displeasing.

EXHIBIT 9 - HISTORICAL PHOTOS





Swimming Scene, 1940's. Over eight dozen people in and around beach. Note lifeguard stand; compare oak tree behind lifeguard stand with same tree on 1981 beach photo (top photo in EX. 7, Swimming Area).





1940's Scene: Looking south from old wooden walk bridge, near beach. Note:





1940's Scene: Same wooden bridge as  
on previous photo. Note: Lifeguard  
stand on right; Life ring in background  
(Left of Center)